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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.81

September 14, 1918.

Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 70
Humidity " " "

September 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " " " 83 " " 73

8047 日十初月八

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW ALLIED SUCCESSES.

AMERICANS AND FRENCH PENETRATE FIVE MILES.

FRANCO-AMERICANS TAKE EIGHT THOUSAND AND BRITISH ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

London, September 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Despite the weather, our operations continued successfully this morning. In the Havincourt sector, British troops captured Trescourt and the old British trench-lines eastwards and northwards thereof. On their right, the New Zealanders progressed eastward of Gouzeaucourt Wood, overcoming obstinate resistance by a Jaeger Division.

At Havincourt, the 82nd Yorkshire, who carried the village on November 20, 1917, attacked for a second time over the same ground with like success. Other English troops attacked across the Canal du Nord northward of Havincourt. After sharp fighting, we captured the village and also a section of the Hindenburg Line between the village and the canal.

Northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, the Lancashire, after sharp fighting, completed the capture of Moenvree.

We took a thousand prisoners in these operations.

We further progressed southward of the Le Bassee Canal and north-westward of Arras.

More Progress.

London, September 13.
A French communiqué says:—Westwards of St. Quentin, co-operating with the British, we advanced to the Holnon-Savy Road. The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel is developing under the best conditions.

The American Attack.

Paris, September 12.
A Havas message says:—The American Army launched an attack successfully this morning on the front from St. Mihiel to Pont-a-Mousson.

Aerial Attack.

London, September 13.
The Air Ministry reports:—Despite wind, we bombed the railway at Conroelles, directly hitting the track, and also bombed the village of Vervy and the railway to the west thereof with good results.

Americans Capture 8,000 Prisoners.

London, September 13.
An American official message says:—This morning our troops operating in the St. Mihiel sector made considerable gains.

Assisted by French units, they broke the enemy's resistance and advanced at some points to a depth of five miles.

We have so far counted 8,000 prisoners.

The operations are still in progress.

The Allied Successes.

London, September 12.
Reuter learns that the Franco-American eastern attack was from Xivray to Feyenhe. The advance reached a maximum depth of five miles and resulted in the capture of Thiescourt, Pannes and Monsard. Northwards of Monsard, cavalry is pushing on in the direction of Vigneulles.

Patrols have reached the road north of Bois Communaux and are in the western outskirts of St. Mihiel.

Northwards, the Americans captured Combres and reached the western outskirts of Dommartin.

The British to-day successfully attacked, resulting in the capture of the village of Havincourt, with the exception of the north-eastern edge. This is an advance of half-a-mile on a front of three and a half miles.

Escaped German Soldiers Hiding in Woods.

Amsterdam, September 12.
The *Telegraaf* states that during the confusion caused by the retreat, hundreds of German soldiers escaped and are now wandering in Belgium hiding in the woods. Numbers have reached the frontier.

Better Than Expected.

London, September 12.
Writing this evening, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—This morning's attack east of Havincourt was designed to clear out irritating enemy nests and generally improve the line along the series of spurs in the region of Gouzeaucourt. But something more was accomplished, Havincourt being captured and also the important ridge village of Trescourt on the fringe of our old trench system. About three hundred were taken prisoner.

Although artillery has increased considerably on this part of the front, unquestionably the Germans are beginning to feel the shortage of ammunition. The weather continues to be very wild.

OVER TWENTY-THREE MILLION MEN.

America's Great Man-Power Contribution.

New York, September 12.
There were unprecedented scenes of patriotism throughout America to-day, when thirteen million Americans were enrolled for war service under the new law, raising the total enrolment between the ages of 18 and 45 years to twenty-three and a half millions.

GERMAN PEACE FEELERS.

Vice-Chancellor Takes Up the Cudgels.

Amsterdam, September 13.
The German Vice Chancellor, Herr von Payer, in a speech at Stuttgart, dwelt on the depression in Germany, which he attributed not to the reverses in the West but to the prospect of a fifth war winter, with fantastic increases in State debts. He admitted that the co-operation of American troops had imposed a heavy burden on Germany and that submarines had not worked so quickly and surely as was calculated; but claimed that all the belligerents were equally weary of war. The question was which side would collapse first. It was undeniable that defeat and losses seemed only to increase the power of resistance of their enemies. He concluded by saying:—“We are sure that no other State would be in a better position to regard Belgium than we, I believe I may say Belgium is not a danger without danger and without retaliation.”

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

A Camouflaged Enterprise.

Paris, September 12.
A Havas message says:—The whole French Press, commenting on the last peace proposal by Baron Buriac, calls it a camouflaged enterprise for weakening Allied power by stopping military progress. Nothing truly liberal is to be found in such an enterprise, which is only a peace manoeuvre, as started everytime when German power is in danger, remembering the political and internal incidents in Germany in July, 1917. Thus a German defeat is most apparent. To such a peace offensive the Entente remains firm, opposing a common programme of intangibility, and is not to be influenced. Germany obeyed the suggestion of Spain claiming compensation for damages inflicted by submarines. For every torpedoed Spanish ship, Spain will claim the possession of equivalent German tonnage. The same political result in the same case was obtained by Holland.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Importance of the Nation's Health.

London, September 12.
Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Manchester Hippodrome, quoted the *Frankfurter Zeitung* as quite correctly explaining that the latest German defeat was partially due to German ignorance of the existence of our great reserves. The measure of German despair was that they were actually appealing to Austria. He again quoted the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to the effect that the military operations arising from Marshal Foch's supreme command had resulted in a precision and swing which put a new phase on the whole Entente leadership. Marshal Foch was one of those rare men who had a telescope at the back of his eye. Mr. Lloyd George declared that unless the image of victory were stamped on the coin of peace terms, it would depreciate in value as time went on.

Referring to the importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire, the Premier said the Empire had rendered a service to humanity, the magnitude of which would appear greater and greater to future generations. It had helped to stop a barbarism that was sweeping through Europe. To allow such an organisation to fall to pieces after the war would be a crime against civilisation. This British Empire would count more next time than it did in the past, because Germany knew now what they had to deal with—(Laughter and Hear, hear). A great deal had been accomplished in the way of achieving practical unity, but still more had to be done in order to make the Empire a greater, concentrated and more solid force than it was at present.

Mr. Lloyd George, dealing with reconstruction questions, said the health of the country in the past revealed startling and even appalling results when the question of military fitness arose. The Ministry of National Service informed him that at least one million more men could have been put into the fighting ranks if the health of the country had been properly supervised. “If we had only had them, this war would have ended triumphantly ere this.”

Speaking at a luncheon, Mr. Lloyd George asked:—Is it to be a continent of slaves or free men? Then the cause will win which looks far ahead into the future. It is better to sacrifice one generation than to sacrifice liberty for evermore.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INDISPOSED.

London, September 13.
It was announced at Manchester last evening that Mr. Lloyd George was suffering from a chill and high temperature and possibly will be unable to fulfil his Lancashire engagements.

Later.

It was announced at Manchester this morning that Mr. Lloyd George's condition was satisfactory, but all his Lancashire engagements have been cancelled.

GRAVE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Mob Law Still Prevailing.

London, September 12.
Reuter learns that official telegrams portray an increasingly grave situation in Petrograd and Moscow. Serious fires are undoubtedly raging in Petrograd and violence is rife.

The Government is still negotiating with the Bolsheviks as regards the release of officials, but the situation is delicate and anxious, as mob law reigns.

FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

Unanimous Chorus Against Their Return.

London, September 12.
The Hon. Mr. Gorges' “terrible indictment” of the German treatment of the natives of South-West Africa is generally commented upon.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—Whatever the future of the other German Colonies may be, it is impossible that South-West Africa can be restored to Germany.

The *Daily Graphic* says:—After such an exposure the return of any Colonies to Germany would make the Allies partners in her unspeakable crimes.

The *Daily Telegraph* observes:—Whatever former German Colonies may be returned after the war, South-West Africa assuredly will not be.

The *Morning Post* says:—After this horrifying Blue Book the Allies cannot under any circumstances willingly assent to the return of the African Colonies.

The *Times* remarks:—Knowing the Germans as we do now, we could not restore any natives to their tender mercies without becoming deliberate accomplices in their crimes.

GENERAL SMUTS.

Made a Freeman of Newcastle.

London, September 13.
General Smuts was presented with the Freedom of Newcastle to-day. In the course of a speech he said they were meeting under the happiest auspices. There would be a hard fight ahead, but we knew the tide had turned. He was glad to know that his own countrymen from South Africa had borne their share in the great work. If there was one country which Germany had set its eye on it was South Africa.

Subsequently the Honorary B. O. L. of Durham University was conferred on General Smuts by the Earl of Durham.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

London, Sept. 12.

Speaking at Manchester, Mr. Lloyd George said the news now was really good, but there were “dark gradients ahead. The tunnel we were passing through might be dark but it would be short. The worst was over. (Good cheers). There was no finer feat in the history of British industry than the transport of the Americans across the Atlantic. The Germans did not expect more than two divisions of Americans but hundred of thousands were now in France, and the Germans knew it. (Laughter). They were the advance guard of at least ten millions of the finest material in the world. In order to realise what had happened we must contrast the advance of 1918 with the recent advance over the same ground. The casualties in the last advance were under one-fifth of those of 1918. The main difference between 1916 and 1918 was the unity of command. We had been extremely fortunate in securing for the supreme command Marshal Foch, who was specially fitted for the exceptional conditions of this war where battles were fought on a front of three hundred miles. Nothing but heart failure on the part of the nation could prevent our achieving a real victory. To end all wars we must impose a durable peace upon our enemies. Not only must Prussian military power be beaten, but the German people must know that their rulers have outraged the laws of humanity and that Prussian strength cannot protect them from punishment. (Cheers). This must be the last war. A League of Nations would not in itself secure the world against catastrophe. A League of Nations with Prussian military power triumphant would be a league of fox and geese—one fox and many geese—and the geese would greatly diminish in numbers. (Laughter). He was all for a League of Nations. Indeed the League had begun. The British Empire was a League of Free Nations. (Applause). The Allies also were now a League of Free Nations and if after the war Germany repudiated and condemned the perfidy of her rulers Germany would be welcomed to the great League of Nations. But the only sure foundation of peace was the victory of the Allies. (Loud applause). Peace must be such as to commend itself to the commonsense and conscience of nations generally. It must not be dictated by extremists on either side. We could not allow the Bolsheviks to force upon us a peace so humiliating as to dishonour our national flag and make a repetition of the horrors of this war inevitable. When a satisfactory peace is secured we could proceed with a clear conscience to build up a new world. The first lesson of the war was the immense importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire. There must be healthier conditions in our workshops. Bad health for the nation was bad business for all. We must pay more attention to schools and initiate the best conditions for production. There must be bold reconstruction after the war, but the war must first be won. (Hear, hear). There were disturbing social economic symptoms all over Europe which we must provide against in time, then we should enjoy settled weather for the great harvest which is coming. (Cheers).

Speaking subsequently at a luncheon the Premier, referring to the talk of peace by negotiation declared, amid loud cheers, that there could be no compromise between freedom and tyranny. Raising his voice he added “We will fight to the end.”

THE KAISER AND GOD.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.

The Kaiser has now taken a hand in the peace offensive. Addressing Krupp's employees at Essen, he declared he had left no stone unturned to shorten the war. The enemy jeeringly and contemptuously rejected the unambiguous peace offer he presented in December 1916 and had similarly treated responsible suggestions since made. Germany had always been ready to offer the hand of peace but the enemy had compelled Germany to fight for existence. After landing the army and reiterating the claim that the British Navy was defeated at Skagerrak he eulogised the U-boats which, like consuming worms, were gnawing at the enemy's vitals. The Kaiser proceeded to argue that the war was really due to enemy envy of German industry and Kultur. That envy was now replaced by hatred owing to enemy miscalculations. Everyone knowing the Anglo-Saxon character knew what it meant to fight with them—how tenacious they were. He accused Britain of criminally attempting to overthrow the “ultra democratic” Russian Government and warned his hearers against rumour mongers. The enemy had tried to weaken the moral of the German people by spreading false rumours. Whoever heeded thereto was a traitor to the Fatherland. He then proceeded to quote scriptural passages showing that the Almighty would sustain His own, giving as an example Matthew 7:24. However if they were going to build upon God's assistance they must have faith because to doubt was ingratitude to God. Moreover, had they really ground for doubt? Had they not won peace with Russia and Rumania and “finished” Serbia and Montenegro? Was God at the last moment going to abandon them in the west? Only the faint-hearted would think so. But Germans must yield themselves into a solid block of resistance to the enemy. “Now promise me on behalf of entire German labour that you intend to fight and hold out to the last, so help us God. Whoever intends to do so let him answer ‘Yes.’”

The assembly answered with a loud “Yes.”

The Kaiser replied: “I thank you. Now you must banish doubt. Our watchword now is, with German swords raised, our hearts strong and muscles taut, on to battle against everything that stands against us, so help us God. Amen. Farewell.”

U.S. TROOPS IN RUSSIA.

Washington, Sept. 12.

The Chief of Staff announces that American troops have arrived at Archangel.

ALLIES IMPRISONED IN RUSSIA.

Stockholm, Sept. 12.

It is reported that eleven British and eleven French men are imprisoned in the Peter and Paul Fortress at Petrograd, these including Mr. Lockhart, the British representative at Moscow, who was condemned to death but reprieved owing to the neutral attitude of joint representation.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the “Telegraph.”)

OBITUARY.

Sir Samuel Evans.

London, Sept. 13.

The death is announced of Sir Samuel Evans.

[The late Sir Samuel Evans, who was 58 years of age, was President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice and since the war has been President of the Prize Court. He was Solicitor General in Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's and Mr. Asquith's Governments.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 12.

The silver market is steady. There is a fair demand for trade account.

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

Programme for the Final Matches.

The Tennis League Secretary (Dr. Lindsay Woods) has arranged for the final matches in connection with the First and Second Divisions to be played on the Chinese Recreation Club ground on Saturday, the 21st inst., at the kind invitation and by the courtesy of the Secretary of the C.R.C., on the occasion of their annual At Home. There will, as usual, be matches between the winners and the best in both Divisions.

The winners of the First Division are the Hongkong C.C., who will be represented by the following:—Messrs. Hancock and Cary, Scotters and Jennings, Kent and Morse. The best will be represented by Messrs. Ng Sze-kwong and Wong Po-keung, Abraham and Yuenovich, Ram-jahn and Capt. Murray.

The winners of the Second Division, the Royal Engineers, will be represented by Messrs. Raworth and Heath, Obsters and Townsend, Bloomfield and Millard; while The Best will field the following team:—Messrs. J. R. Wood and McKaskill, Bass and Seath, G. Lee and Hyndman. Play will commence at about 4.30 p.m. and Miss Ventris has kindly promised to present the Shield at the close of the matches. The Hon. Secretary of the C.R.C. attends a cordial invitation to all interested.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL ARMY.

Big Drafts Trained.

Four hundred and fifty-four National Army men, 156 from Manhattan and the Bronx, 49 from Brooklyn, and the majority of the others from various cities and towns throughout New York State, who have been undergoing instruction as electricians, radio operators, blacksmiths, carpenters, automobile mechanics, machinists, concrete workers, and truck chauffeurs in the New York University training detachment, have completed their courses and are being transferred to various units throughout the country for permanent assignment before going overseas, it is announced.

Already 800 men have been trained for the National Army at New York University; another hundred has been receiving training for a month, and 500 more men will be received immediately from local draft boards throughout the State to take the place of the men transferred. It is planned to train 1,800 men this summer at the university. More than 100 schools of engineering, technology, and mechanics in various sections of the country are being utilized to the Government's advantage.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Perhaps a Determining Influence.
Bad weather, following on the foolish German optimism regarding the booty in foodstuffs to be instantaneously obtained from the Ukraine, has had its natural effect on German food prospects. "The bread ration," according to one European summary, "is lower than at any time in the previous year, the potato ration has been drastically cut, and further restrictions on the meat supply are promised in August; the stocks of cattle having been disastrously encroached upon during the last few months."

A Neutral's Experience.
"The shortage of innumerable articles," a correspondent writes from Denmark to London, "and the plethora of money among certain classes of the population tend to make prices on all commodities rise still higher, and in many instances it is simply a question of fancy prices. This, in a way, also applies to real estate, partly owing to a pronounced dearth of residential accommodation and partly to certain foreign nouveaux riches having developed a strong liking for Danish estates, a fact which is causing some apprehension and may lead to legislative measures."

Lack of Bread in Austria.
London, August 8.—There is widespread discontent in the large Austrian towns on account of a recent rise of 118 per cent. in the price of bread, according to an Erzerburg Telegraph dispatch from Zurich to-day. The Socialist party in Austria has declared that it is impossible for the working classes to bear this increase, and negotiations have been opened with the Government over the situation. Meetings of protest have been held in the populous working-class districts of Vienna, Prague, and Graz. Complications are feared, the dispatch adds. Salzburg is declared to have been without bread for the last eight days, while Dalmatia is reported suffering from a "malady of hunger" because of the lack of food.

Teachers Over 45 Exempted.
A circular has been issued to schools by the Ministry of National Service modifying the arrangements with regard to the military service of teachers and educational officials. The protection hitherto afforded them continues in respect of all Grade III men and of Grade II men who were 38 or over on Jan. 1, 1918, and it is extended to all men of whatever Grade who were 45 or over on that date. All men liable to military service who are not yet graded (except men who since April 6, 1917, have been certified as totally and permanently unfit for any form of military service) are now liable to be summoned for medical examination and grading. All non-protected men, i.e., all Grade I men who were under 38 on Jan. 1, 1918, will after being graded be called to the colours, except individual men recommended by the Board to the Director-General of National Service for retention.

Service Flats.
The Colonial and American soldier has little use for the British landlady. When he is stationed for any length of time in a place he likes to set up his own bachelor establishment in a flat or maisonnette. A well-known firm of house agents, which makes a specialty of flats, said recently that a large proportion of their applicants came from men who had lived in the Colonies. "Two or three men will take a flat or house together and share the expenses. Service flats are especially in demand." The Colonial has not the Englishman's horror of domestic work. Four young Australian soldiers, who run a little house in a London suburb quite on their own, except for the occasional help of a woman cannot understand the Australian mind of their English neighbours. "We got our own meals of course," said one of them. "We can all cook and as for washing up and making beds that's no big deal any time. The women do any laundry and make up the beds."

GENERAL NEWS.

Bombs in Shanghai.
Recently a number of bombs have been found in vacant lots in and around Shanghai. They are all of the same type, according to a Shanghai paper; a cigarette-tin, filled with some explosive and scrap iron. A few days ago such a bomb exploded in a field off Rue Batard, making a big hole in the ground but doing no damage. It is thought that the bomb exploded itself by the heat of the sun.

Call for Physicians.
The continued increase in the number of families coming under the care of the Red Cross Medical Station, operated by the New York County Chapter at 314 East 15th Street, has made a call necessary to physicians to volunteer their services. The station is providing free medical attendance and free medical advice to families of soldiers and sailors. A statement issued by the medical station says that it has been possible to procure a sufficient number of volunteer aids to cover necessary vacations during the summer, but the original staff of physicians, instead of increasing, has lost three members and two more have just signed up to go abroad this month.

The Airman's Nerves.
Fleet-Surgeon St. John Murphy, R.N., in an article quoted by the *British Medical Journal*, observes that the aviator has the manner of a man five or ten years older than his age, and yet is restless, always on the move, seldom settling down to a book, and too often smoking cigarettes. In the air his bravery is beyond question, but the prospect of a dental extraction or stopping is a mightily disturbing matter. The sooner after completing his training a pilot is sent to the front the better; for the skilled aviator just passed is the ideal man for the fighting line, whereas retention at a home station as an instructor impairs his keenness for the duties of a fighting pilot.

American Theatre Managers.
Theatre managers are naturally strong in their opposition to the doubling of the tax on theatre tickets, says the *New York Evening Post*. They maintain that the increase to 20 per cent. will cause the failure of many productions. But to people familiar with the ways of successful plays, this will not necessarily follow. If a piece "catches on," tickets for it immediately go to a premium, and cannot be purchased except by payment of a bonus of 25, 50, and often 100 per cent. The successful drama or musical comedy commands full houses no matter what the admission prices. In New York, at any rate, a play is a success and makes "big money," or it is a failure and loses "big money," no matter how low the price of admission. The levying of additional taxes will not keep people away from a hit, nor would reduction of these same taxes induce them to crowd to an unpopular performance.

Noo York.
An American language expert, Mr. E. G. Lawrence, criticises the pronunciation of his fellow-countrymen in his book, "How to Speak" (McGraw, Chicago, 1 dollar net). "It is common," he says, "for men and women of New York to mispronounce the name of their city, because of their failure to articulate. They say Noo York, instead of New York. The banker will say, 'Brown's note is due on Toosday.' The child says, 'My mommer.' Sofa is miscalled sofer; dog, daw; was, waz; for, fur. The termination same, as in costume and presume, is spoken as som. The sound of 'g' is often slurred at the end of such words as ringing, singing, coming, and going. The aspirated 'h' is dreadfully abused, especially when it follows the letter 'w' in cases similar to when, where, and whisper. The terminations once and once are often confounded, such words as attendance and independence being great sufferers." Dealing with the production of oratorical effects the author says:—"The speaking voice may be made to imitate the rustling of leaves, the rumour of waters, the howling of winds, the boom of cannon, and the ringing of bells. The voice can mirror the heart by emitting a sigh, a groan, or a sob."

NOTICES.



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"Keep your mind off the heat," say the doctors. "That's the way to keep cool."
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THE ONLY EUROPEAN
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GENERAL NEWS.

Planning Wire Service for Newspapers.

Washington, August 8.—Representatives of press associations and Washington newspaper correspondents were invited by Postmaster General Barleson today to meet him next Monday for a discussion of means of providing the most efficient wire facilities for the press possible under Government control of telegraph and telephone systems.

Death of Mr. George E. Pollock.
Mr. George E. Pollock, whose New York took place recently at the age of sixty-two years, of the *New York Herald* Company for many years and a close friend of the late James Gordon Bennett for forty years. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass.; was educated in private schools, and graduated from Yale University in 1878. For a short time he was in the silk manufacturing business in New Jersey in his father's plant, and later met Mr. Bennett, and the friendship then established deepened greatly with the passing of years, and when Mr. Bennett took up his residence in Paris some years ago Mr. Pollock became virtually his agent, living in Mr. Bennett's house in New York, 37 West 47th Street, which was willed to him by its owner. He was elected vice-president of the *Herald* Company when Col. Jay died in 1915. Mr. Pollock usually passed his summers in Pittsfield, Mass., where he had a residence. He was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs. He was unmarried.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:—

Labour Day Observed.
New York, September 3.—Every city in the United States saw toasts of labour marobing in celebration of the National labour day. The processions were made up of representatives of every branch of labour. The workmen showed by decorated implements, tools and signs, the unity of the tremendous force of America's Labour Army of millions backing up their brothers bearing rifles overseas in freedom's cause. The speeches of the leaders and the sentiments of the men showed that Labour made its annual celebration a day of consecration of its all to the defense of world liberty in the present conflict overseas.

Labour Leader Delivers Stirring Loyalty Talk.
Cleveland, Ohio, September 2.—Typical of the spirit of the Labour Day messages of the leaders of labour to the workers, in the message of Mr. Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, who said: "We are proud of the unselfish purpose actuating the entry of the United States in the present world war and to the realization of the noble ideas proclaimed as the only motive in participating in the appalling conflict, we pledge the lives of our fraternity and our sacred honour to the end that liberty, fraternity and equality should be established throughout the world, politically, economically and industrially."

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to—H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on SHAMPOO, CANTON. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

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TO BE LET.—A FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two persons in a quiet locality, Kowloon. Rental \$30, including light. Apply Box 1430, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—MOTOR LAUNCH about 35 feet long; must be in good condition and running order. Reply giving full particulars price and where to be seen to Box No. 1428, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
F. M. WELLER, Manager. Powell's Buildings, 12, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong.

\$5.00

WAR BOND DRAWING

TO RAISE \$100,000 FOR WAR CHARITIES.

THE money needed must and will be raised. Hongkong St. Andrew's Society is the recognised agency. It is for you to buy War Bond Drawing tickets freely, voluntarily and liberally and to urge others to do likewise. Half the price of every ticket goes to alleviate war distress. It may be your own son or your own brother who will benefit. The other half is to be distributed in prizes. You may benefit.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY'S WAR BOND DRAWING
31st December, 1918.
TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

\$5.00

NOTICES.

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THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR or CYCLE against Accident under the COMPREHENSIVE POLICY of the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
For Terms and particulars apply to the
UNION TRADING CO.,
Queen's Building, General Agents.
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1918.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

OF
VIROL

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

SILVER WEDDING.

MILBOY-MARTIN.—On 14th September, 1893, at the British Consulate, Swatow, by B.C.G. Scott Esq., H.M. Consul, and afterwards by the Rev. H.L. Mackenzie, Anthony Alexander Heron Milroy, (Douglas Steamship Co's s.s. Thales), to Jessie, only daughter of John Martin, Swatow.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

THE FAR EAST'S QUOTA.

The annual report of the China Association, not long issued, besides dealing with many questions which affect the Far East, such as commerce, shipping, etc., makes mention of Far Eastern soldiers who from time to time have left the Orient and are now serving in various theatres of war with conspicuous success. There have been a large number of these men, and in view of the fact that most of the people who have had to remain out of the great battle are well acquainted with those that have gone, news of them is always acceptable. Their interest, therefore, as is emphasized by the report, has been keen, and, in order that men from the Far East should lack nothing, a tremendous amount of work has been done in one way and another which has been greatly appreciated by Far Eastern soldiers. Since the outbreak of war the number of men who have left China and Japan has steadily increased and there is every indication that it will be further increased by the scheme which has been set on foot in China for procuring more and more men—men who, it should be pointed out, are still in China, not from any fault of theirs, but from a variety of reasons over which the majority of them have had no control. The machinery which is now operating is expected to remove many of these obstacles and there is little doubt that the result will be that a considerable number will be added to those who are already at the front and who have upheld all the honourable traditions of the British Army.

After remarking upon the fact that the strength of the contingent has been well maintained, the report states that approximately there are 2,500 men serving in His Majesty's forces who have at various periods since the commencement of the war left the Far East for the purpose of joining the colours. We do not know whether this figure includes the men who have left Hongkong to take part in the Great Adventure, but we should be inclined to the view that it does not, and although Hongkong is apart from China, yet in dealing with the men who have left the Far East, account of those who are serving from Hongkong should be taken. Whether the figure does include Hongkong or not is really of small matter, however, as we presume that when the war is over the part which Far Eastern men have played in the terrible conflict will be placed on record, and all will go under one head. It would be very interesting at the present time to learn how many Far Eastern men have up to now been decorated. One continually hears of men having been rewarded for gallantry, but it would be pleasing to know if a record is being kept, as in the case of those who lay down their lives. The latter is more or less complete, as a record is carefully kept by the various authorities of the place which claims a fallen soldier, but there does not seem to be the same care exercised in respect to decorations which one frequently sees have been bestowed upon men from the Far East. Not a small amount of work has fallen to the lot of the China Association in London; as can be judged from the fact that considerable funds transmitted for the Shanghai Wounded Soldiers Fund, have been administered. As a result of this generosity, the Association has been in a position to give temporary assistance to men of all ranks; not only wounded men; it is pointed out, but cases of misfortune, such as loss of kit, and other difficulties, have been relieved. Other China settlements have not been behind in generously sending home money to be used for the benefit of Far Eastern soldiers in need, and, as is pointed out, it must be very cheering to the men at the front, and those temporarily on leave who find themselves in difficulties, to see that their friends in the Far East do not forget them.

One very interesting point mentioned in the report is that the Association has in hand the compilation of a War Book which it is intended shall contain a record of the service—if possible—of every man who left the Far East for service with the colours—including promotions, honours, battles, wounds, etc. This book, it is stated, should prove an interesting work of reference, and few people will disagree with the statement. It is gratifying to see that the work has already been taken in hand by a responsible authority, for it happens only too often that a number of bodies promise to undertake a work of this kind but nothing is done, with the result that a valuable record is lost through sheer indifference in carrying a thing through. A great debt is owing to the Association for taking this matter up, and the compilers will have the satisfaction of knowing that the book which they will produce will be of the greatest value and interest to all who have followed the doings of Far Eastern men in the war.

Sir George Reid.

The death of Sir George Reid, the former High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, will be regretted by all good Imperialists. He was one of those fine-spirited, open-hearted, outspoken statesmen which our self-governing Colonies so freely produce. His career in Australian politics was a series of successes, culminating in the carrying through of the Federal system which has done so much in consolidating the Commonwealth. During his Commission in London he became an intensely popular man and was a general favourite wherever he went. He did much to foster a closer binding of the ties between the Mother Country and the Dominions. As a Parliamentarian, he had few equals in his own particular role, which was that of the plain-speaking, emphatic retainer when being questioned. There are many stories told of his crushing way of dealing with hecklers. One of the best of these is the case of the man who had kept up a running fire of questions and, when cornered, stood amid the audience scratching his head in bewilderment. "Don't do that, you fool," roared Sir George, "or you'll get splinters in your fingers!" Needless to say, the questioner quickly subsided.

Not a Party Man.

It is about two and a half years ago that the late Sir George was returned unopposed for St. George's, Hanover Square, which was then one of the strongholds of the Unionist Party. At the time he frankly stated that in his wildest dreams he never had the least intention of standing as a candidate for a seat in the Mother Parliament. But when he resigned his High Commission and the war was still on, he could not possibly remain idle. His address on the day of his election is worth recalling now. "I am not a member of any political party," he declared; "I have no time when the Empire is engaged in a life and death struggle to discuss questions of domestic politics." And that was his attitude all the time. He had the big, Imperial outlook, combined with hard, common sense. He confessed in that same speech that he was formerly a member of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee and belonged to every Peace Society he could lay hands on. "But after what has happened in this war," he said, "there is no place in my mind for trade with Germany; I believe that the only way we can bring her back to the paths of righteousness is by punishing her." Such was the sage and considered view which "The Member for Arzio" took of the Germans. We could well do with more like him. His death is the Empire's great loss.

Traffic Control.

It is extremely gratifying to notice the continued alertness of the Police in instituting prosecutions for infringements of the traffic regulations. We do not recollect a time when truck, chair, and ricksha coolies were more sharply kept an eye on than the present. The officer in charge of this business is evidently the right man in the right place, and we only hope that he will go on prosecuting these gentry until they find that it will pay them to observe the full requirements of the law. One man, however, cannot be in forty places at the same time, and we trust, for that reason, that all branches of the Police Force will make it their business to be on the qui vive in this regard. Battery Path is a favourite spot for law-breakers. We have seen a private ricksha, with a Chinese comfortably seated in it, coming down that incline, to see nothing of an occasional cyclist and two or three chairs abreast on other occasions. The law's demands are fully met out on a board at the bottom of the path, yet the Indian on point duty does not appear to concern himself with these trifles. Traffic is a whole is certainly better controlled now than ever it was, but we would advise an eye being kept on this particular place.

DAY BY DAY.

ACCORDING TO OUR RESOLUTIONS WILL THE PROGRESS OF OUR ADVANCEMENT BE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 61st birthday of Mr. William E. Taft.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 7 1/2 p.

Struck Off.
The name of Groes and Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Register of Companies.

Road Improvement.
Tenders are being asked for improving the existing road from Shaukiwan to Tytan Gap.

The Health Return.
There were notified yesterday one fatal case each of diphtheria and enteric fever, both sufferers being Chinese.

Stabbing Fatality.
The man who was stabbed in Queen's Road West, as reported in our columns of yesterday, has died at the Government Civil Hospital.

Attempted Suicide.
A Chinese lady living at No. 512, Queen's Road Central, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from self-administered opium poison.

Chartered Bank Dividend.
The Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China have declared an interim dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

Acting D.P.W.
His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Thomas Loff Perkins to act as Director of Public Works, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. William Chatham, O.M.G., or until further notice.

Jewish Observance.
Monday being the Day of Atonement all the Jewish business houses will be closed. The Day of Atonement, or as it is designated in Hebrew, Yom Kippur, is the great White Fast of the Jews, and is the most solemn day in the whole of the Jewish calendar. Sunday is the eve of their memorable day.

Police Reserve Route March.
Last night the Police Reserve, under their D.S.P. (Mr. F.C. Jenkin, O.B.E.) had a route march at Kowloon. Among the officers present were the Hon Mr. C. Mol. Messer O.S.P., Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., Mr. J. W. Frank, A.S.P. (R.), Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.) and Assistant Surgeon Superintendent Lindsay-Wood. The route taken was from the Kowloon-Canton Railway Station straight along Nathan Road, through the streets of Yau-ma-tei to the Police Station at Yau-ma-tei. Here a presentation was made. The recipient, P.C. (R) 137 Chan Yuk-shui, was called up and Mr. Jenkin said that the Good Service Medal had been awarded him for meritorious conduct. He had been three times commended, the last time for smartly effecting the arrest of a thief who jumped into the harbour. The O.S.P. then pinned the ribbon on to the recipient's tunic. The Force then continued its march and later was dismissed. The Band, as well as the Buglers and Drummers, played during the march.

Snatched Four Dollars.
A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching \$4 from the person of another Chinese. Sergeant Pitt prosecuted and said that at about 10 a.m. yesterday the complainant was walking along Gilman's Bazaar in Queen's Road, when the defendant with another man bumped against him. Complainant felt in his pocket and found his money gone. Complainant came back a few paces, and saw the defendant standing as if being unconcerned in the matter. On complainant searching the defendant's pockets, he found the \$4 and the school Certificate. The complainant, in giving evidence, corroborated Sergeant Pitt's statement. Defendant, in making a statement, said that he did not steal the notes. He picked them up and was having a look at the notes when the complainant came up and claimed the notes as his property and said he was going to arrest him. His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 21, 1893.)

The Dollar.
September 14.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/5 1/2.

Sarcasm.
September 18.—It has long been conceded that there exists an immeasurable gulf between the ethereal beings who honour and adorn the upper regions of this island with their presence and the humble sinners who simmer through summer on the lower levels. To ensure, both sections are from across the sea, they are of a similar colour and mainly speak the same language; but, beyond that, parallels are baseless and comparisons profane. And among the Cloud-landers there are not-at-home-to-anyone-but-Mr. Spookendike 4 o'clock tea are included in, together with all the other eccentrics peculiar to fashionable "society," there exist other customs which are unknown in less polished circles; for instance, when they go abroad for exercise in their chairs they invariably travel in squads, the formation of which is of the three or four deep order, and which, of course, take the whole of the way. Consequently, should a stranger happen to meet any of these parties whilst strolling around on the somewhat narrow roads that pertain here, he must either run the risk of being impaled on the shaft of a chair or be prepared to face a fall down the hillside. Many complaints have been made against what "common people" term instances of ill breeding on the part of the Peakties, but then, of course, who would pay any attention to them? Visitors to the Peak should always remember that Providence made it specially for the Peakties, and that aliens have no ground whatever for complaint if they are hurled down when blocking the way of the chair-coolies to avoid any misunderstanding or disagreeable consequences.

"Couldn't See It."
September 18.—At the Magic tray today, before Capt. Hastings, a boatman named Wong Yat was fined \$3 or 14 days for "using his boat in the harbour without a licence." He pleaded that he could not use his boat at the Peak, or in fact anywhere ashore, and so had to stick to the harbour; but His Worship couldn't see it!

Rifle Shooting.
September 18.—Only seven members put in an appearance on Saturday to compete for the short range cup and spoon at 500 and 600 yards. Both the cup and spoon were won by Lieut. Howell with a score of 63 including an allowance of 12 points. Sergeant Liddle made a splendid score of 61 points, without any allowance, out of a possible 70, thereby securing the next aggregate spoon.

The "Victor Emanuel."
September 19.—The old Victor Emanuel is decaying so badly that unless a new depot ship is very speedily provided there will soon be no depot to provide for. Her lower timbers are hopelessly rotten and beyond repair, and every foot of her takes in water like a sponge. Pumping has to be kept up almost incessantly, and the effect of so much bilgewater coming up is that already about thirty of the men in the Naval Sanatorium or the hospital with fever. The rate of sickness is increasing at an alarming pace, besides which it is impossible to patch up the leaks so as to make the aged bulk anything like sound. She cannot be docked, as she would fall to pieces from sheer old age.

"Sons" Night.
September 21.—A few nights ago there was a great howling match at one of the local "clubs" and the betting ran high. So did the whiskey, and other aids to excitement. Ultimately one of the losers got so imbued with the idea of wrong done to him that he dragged one of the least skillful players up to the police station, followed by the whole crowd of members, and demanded in hoarse indignation that the inspector on duty should look up the delinquent on a charge of

VICTORIA THEATRE.

An Attractive Programme.

The programme provided by the management of the Victoria Theatre on Thursday and last night, and which is again to be presented to-night, is one that should prove a draw to a considerable number of people. Ever since the last stirring serial film shown at the Victoria ended, Hongkong has been asking for others similar in character, and the management of the Theatre have gone all the way to meeting the desires of their patrons in being fortunate enough to secure the "Hidden Hand," a stirring drama which will keep those who see it on the tip-toe of expectation until the next part is shown. Of the superb acting and the thrilling situations which are afforded by this magnificent film, too much could not be written, and we have not the space here to justly describe all the factors which go to make the picture such a success. There is no doubt that it will prove one of the most popular serial films that has ever been shown in Hongkong. In addition to the ever interesting British Gazette, a screamingly funny Harold Lloyd comedy film is screened, the whole going to make up a programme which will make an instant appeal to everyone.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Promotions and Appointments.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

The following is published for information:—"At the Chapter-General of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, held on the 19th April last, the promotion of E. Ralphs from District Superintendent in Charge to Acting Assistant Commissioner for the Hongkong and China District, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, was approved, which approval was subsequently confirmed by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., Grand Prior of the Order."

Mrs. A. D. Hickling, L.R.C.B. and S. Divisional Surgeon, will act also as Commandant of the No. 1 V.A.D. Hongkong, during the absence of Lady May, Commandant.

The following appointments are made, subject to the approval of Mr. J. General J. O. Dalton, Chief Commissioner, Benjamin O. Wong, M.B., B.S. to be Divisional Surgeon, Supernumerary, No. 2 V.A.D. Hongkong; T. P. Woo, M.B. Ch. B., (Edin.) to be Divisional Surgeon, Supernumerary, No. 3 V.A.D. Hongkong.

No. 2 V.A.D.
Tuesday, Sept. 17th.—7 p.m. First Aid Lecture; 8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, Sept. 19th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V.A.D.
Monday, Sept. 16th.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Tuesday, Sept. 17th.—6 p.m. Band Practice.
Thursday, Sept. 19th.—6 p.m. Band Practice.

Friday, Sept. 20th.—7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.
No. 4 V.A.D.
Tuesday, Sept. 17th.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, Sept. 20th.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 5 V.A.D.
Friday, Sept. 20th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill (at Queen's College).

fraudulently conniving to let him in for drinks round, by bad play. There was a counter-charge of spoiling the game by breathing pestilence across the alley; and in fact so many cross-charges were made that everybody was a damna causa. Ultimately they were fired out of the charge-point and two or three of the worst offenders have since absconded to Japan. The rest will follow soon, it is hoped. It is asserted that fishing industry will be severely handicapped. Only adequate Government allowances would solve the problem.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

St. Margaret's, Westminster where the House of Commons attended service on August 4—the anniversary of the declaration of war—is the spiritual home of politicians, or rather of politicians who have attained Parliamentary rank. The House of Commons is in the parish and almost on the doorstep. The memorial services of Parliamentarians are held at St. Margaret's and Under Secretaries and Junior Lords are married there in increasing numbers. As a building St. Margaret's has the misfortune to dwell among giants and to be dwarfed. In a village the church would look like a cathedral, and it would overshadow a fairly large country town. Standing where it does, St. Stephen's and Westminster Abbey overpower it, and in any faded impression of London it might be recalled merely as an annex of the Abbey, and not as a great building on an island site.

In the political history of England St. Margaret's has a large place. It was a great resort with the devout members of the Cromwellian Long Parliament, who used to attend at six in the morning to hear the seven preachers who officiated in rotation for salaries of £300 apiece. Peggys, who was married at St. Margaret's, used to go sermon-listening, not always in the most creditable frame of mind, for we read that he "took great pleasure at St. Margaret's" in seeing and gazing at a great many very fine women, and what with that and sleeping passed away the time." The rectory of St. Margaret's often goes with the chaplaincy of the House of Commons, though the one does not carry the other. Cannon Farrar held both together. Archbishop Wilberforce, on the other hand, held the Parliamentary office with the living of St. John's Westminster, but St. Margaret's and the chaplaincy are now again in the same keeping—that of Cannon Carnegie.

The announcement of the launching from a southern shipyard of a vessel that has been built without rivets reaches ears that may be said without exaggeration to have been strained to catch the news. There has been for a long while a vague feeling, or apprehension, that it was time for the discovery of some method of fitting together the outer shell of a ship that would do away with the hammering in of hundreds of thousands of individual rivets. There are times when the expectancy of a revolution, in industry as well as in politics, becomes almost prophetic, and when the weight of men's minds pressing in one definite direction seems at last to inspire the necessary genius in some one man or some body of men. That expectancy of a new method of shipbuilding is about in these days. The building of the concrete ship was one essay in the new direction; the electric-welded steel ship launched in this southern shipyard is another, and much the more hopeful of the two.

Now that the Admiralty has commandeered the boats and the crews of the east coast herring fleet the industry is practically at a standstill. In itself this would not be a serious matter, as it will probably pick up after the war. But it hits very hard one class of workers—the fisher lassies. These girls, married and unmarried, used to follow the fleet on its ramble, cleaning, gutting, salting, and pecking. The lassies are a peculiar and distinct people, born and bred near the sea, and now they have their livelihood snatched from them. The elder women are fortunately in receipt of adequate pensions, which will enable them to "carry on" in their old homes. But the younger girls are gradually being forced into unemployment, as time goes on they will lose all touch with their old work, of which they are as ignorant as the rest of the world. The rest will follow soon, essential part, and as a result the fishing industry will be severely handicapped. Only adequate Government allowances would solve the problem.

SINGAPORE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

Housing to be Considered.

An ordinary meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was held in the Municipal Boardroom yesterday afternoon, presided over by Mr. W. Peel and attended by Messrs. A. W. Bean, W. Lowther Kemp, W. A. Sims, E. Tessensohn, Tan Kheam Hock, J. A. Elias, Roland Braddell and Mr. A. Namasse. Dr. Veerasamy, J. Polglase (Secretary) and B. Ball (Municipal Engineer), says the *Singapore Free Press* of Aug. 31.

After the minutes of the ordinary meeting of July 28 had been confirmed, the President, in speaking of the Housing Commission, said that the report had been published and circulated among the Commissioners and he did not propose to deal with it at length, but certain recommendations had been made which most probably would effect the estimates and they would have to consider what action to take with regard to the recommendations made in the report as far as the Municipality was concerned. Considerable expenses would have to be incurred in carrying them out. Singapore was a rich city and he did not think the Municipal amenities were uncommensurate with its prosperity and wealth. The financial question was always a difficult one and they must watch the interests of the ratepayers. They would have to look at the recommendations as a whole. He would call a special meeting later to consider the entire question.

Mr. Elias asked what had happened to the Wallis scheme and was told that the papers were still in the solicitor's hands.

Mr. Bean asked if the Municipality had any control over the height and style of house building.

The President said that the height of a house must not be greater than the width of the street unless the consent of the Commissioners was given. With regard to the style of building, the Commissioners could refuse to pass the plans if the style was thought to be unbecoming. Of course, that was the case in Penang, but he did not think it was at present enforced here.

Mr. Braddell wanted to know what recommendations, if any, made in Dr. Hunter's health administration report, had been put into effect.

The President promised to make enquiries in the matter.

Mr. Tessensohn asked if the Commissioners had any control over the sheds behind the Master Attendant's office.

The President said they had none; it was the Government's concern.

Reporting on the health of the town, the President said it showed a great improvement especially last week when the rate per mile was 31.04 as compared with 36.39 for the previous week and 38.57 last year. There was a decrease in beri beri and only one case of plague was reported, that believed to be imported. Phthisis was still the bane of Singapore.

Bills paid amounted to \$387,345.67 for last month.

Following are some of the decisions taken by the Committee, now confirmed:

Decided in connection with the projected widening of Havelock rd to apply for the sanction of Government to the purchase of a strip of land in front of houses 482 to 414.

Decided to refer to a sub-committee the question of raising for the information of Government, the qualification necessary for the post of President, Municipal Commissioners.

Decided, in connection with an application by Mr. Mr. Pariah, 2nd Asst. Accountant, for leave to join his Majesty's forces in England, that this officer cannot be spared from his duties.

Approved a lay out for the area bounded by Lavender st, Kalang rd, and Kalang and Rochore rivers.

Rejected the plan for cooling quarters, the site of which would be on one of the roads in the proposed lay out.

Approved the sale to Haji Abdullah bin Haji Saif of a

piece of land at Kampong Bugis, comprised in Lot 108 and containing about 3,400 sq. ft.

Approved the purchase of a billiard table for the Fire Brigade Recreation Room, at a cost of \$850, payable from the Brigade Reward Fund.

Approved subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council of a prescribed line of street for Sarangoon rd, from Kandang Kerban Bridge to the Municipal Limits.

Considered a petition against the erection of public conveniences in Raffles Place, and decided to proceed with the work already sanctioned. Also to provide in the Budget for 1919 for a lady's lavatory and cloak room on Finlayson Green.

Appointed Dr. Jane Allison Lyall as Supervisor of Midwives at a salary of \$350 a month inclusive of transport.

Decided by a majority to inform the President, Municipal Commissioners, Penang, in reply to an enquiry that there is no objection to increasing the dog tax to \$5 a year.

Decided to issue notices under Section 101 on owners of property on Race Course rd from Burmah rd to Balestier rd. To confer with owners of property with regard to back lanes in the blocks from Burmah rd to Balestier rd.

Decided to apply for an Order in Council under Section 137 of the Municipal Ordinance for back lanes for the area bounded by Tiverton Lane, Killiney rd and Devonshire rd.

Approved, subject to the sanction of the Governor, of an increase of 5 per cent. on the temporary war allowance granted to certain Municipal Officers.

Confirmed the valuation for assessment purposes at 15 cents per square foot of the land known as Angullia Park, Orchard rd.

Approved the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Swanson and Sehested for the construction of ferro concrete bridge at Waysang st.

Decided, contingent upon Government giving the Crown land required, that application be made to the Governor in Council for an amended prescribed line of street for Orchard rd so as to increase the width of the road to 100 feet; and also for sanction to continue the line of street to Tanglin rd.

A special meeting was then held to consider Supplemental Budget No. 2 of 1918 and by laws for licensed vehicles. In laying the Supplemental Budget on the table the President said the increase was due chiefly to the rise in prices in these abnormal times and half the total sum was due to the increase in cost of coal for the Gas Dept, the price of coal as they all knew having gone up 400 per cent.

The other items were in connection with roads, streets, bridges, conservancy maintenance and haulage due to the increase of prices. In the matter of roads repairs were necessary and even on the tramway roads the state was far from being satisfactory.

A certain amount of extra expense was called for to meet the repairs of bridges due to rust and for repainting. Provision had also been made for additional temporary war allowance to the staff and for remuneration to Agents for services during the war.

The whole Budget showing a total of \$358,783.93 was unanimously passed after discussions on each of the items.

The meeting then went into committee to consider the new by-laws for the control of licensed vehicles. Mr. Hooper, of the Hackney Carriage Dept, was in attendance and suggested that a small flag with the words "for hire" should be used on motor cars plying for hire.

TO CORRECT CONSTIPATION

and biliousness, clear the complexion, cure sick headaches and restore the dainty laxative.



They gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe.

Of chemists, 60 cents the phial or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Street, Singapore.

LAY BY DAY.

A War Film.

Yesterday a large number of children from various Government Schools were entertained at the Victoria Theatre to see a capital war propaganda film. It is understood that somewhere about five more performances will have to be given if all the children in the Government Schools are to be provided with an opportunity of seeing this fine picture.

No Appearance.

The case in which a Chinese was charged with obtaining money from farmers by false pretences came before Mr. EDO Wolfe at the Police Court this morning. Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared for the defence. As the complainants did not put in an appearance at the Court, his Worship discharged defendant as requested by Mr. d'Almeida.

Armed Robberies.

Three men were charged at the Police Court to-day for committing, with others not in custody, two armed robberies. The first robbery resulted in the theft of \$850 at a money changer's shop at 23, Queen's Road East, on the 25th of last month. The second robbery was at 142, Ormeau Street on the 5th inst. The second defendant was also charged with possession of a revolver and ammunition. The defendants were remanded for a week.

Troublesome Japanese.

Two Japanese were charged to-day with disorderly behaviour in Sampson Street. The first defendant was also charged with the possession of a Japanese warrior's dagger known as "Wakizashi". Defendants, it was stated, with three others were making a terrible noise. The dagger was found on the first defendant. He was fined \$5 for possession of the dagger, while fines of \$2 each were imposed for conduct. The dagger was confiscated.

The Long Vacation.

The Offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the Long Vacation, except on Public and General Holidays, when the offices will be entirely closed, and on Saturdays, when they will be open from 10 a.m. to noon, subject, however, to the provisions of Section 5 of the Supreme Court (Vacations) Ordinance, 1898, so far as it relates to the Criminal Sessions. The Long Vacation commences on the 20th instant and terminates on the 17th October, 1918, (both days inclusive).

Attempted Housebreaking.

An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to rob the house of Mrs. T. M. Xavier of Waterloo, 16 Macdonnell Road. It appears that a Chinese gained an entrance to the house by means of the back yard, got hold of an amsh and seized her by the throat. She raised a cry and one of the sons of Mrs. Xavier ran downstairs and had the man arrested. On being searched at the Police Station it was found that the man had a gag and a package of pepper in his pockets. We understand that the Police are making further inquiries into the matter before commencing the prosecution.

Snatchers well Punished.

Two Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with snatching a gold bracelet from a Chinese lady in Hing Hon Road, at Saiyogpan. Inspector MacDonald prosecuted. Evidence was given by the complainant and her servant girl, who identified the men as being concerned in the snatching. Two Indian watchmen gave evidence to the effect that they arrested the defendant. A Chinese who was living in Hing Hon Road said he saw the occurrence and he could identify the small girl who was walking along with her mistress. He saw three men follow them, seize them by the necks and snatch something. He blew his whistle and he saw the two watchmen chasing the two defendants. The third man had made good his escape. Defendants denied snatching the bangle, but his Worship sentenced them to twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks and twelve strokes of the whip.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

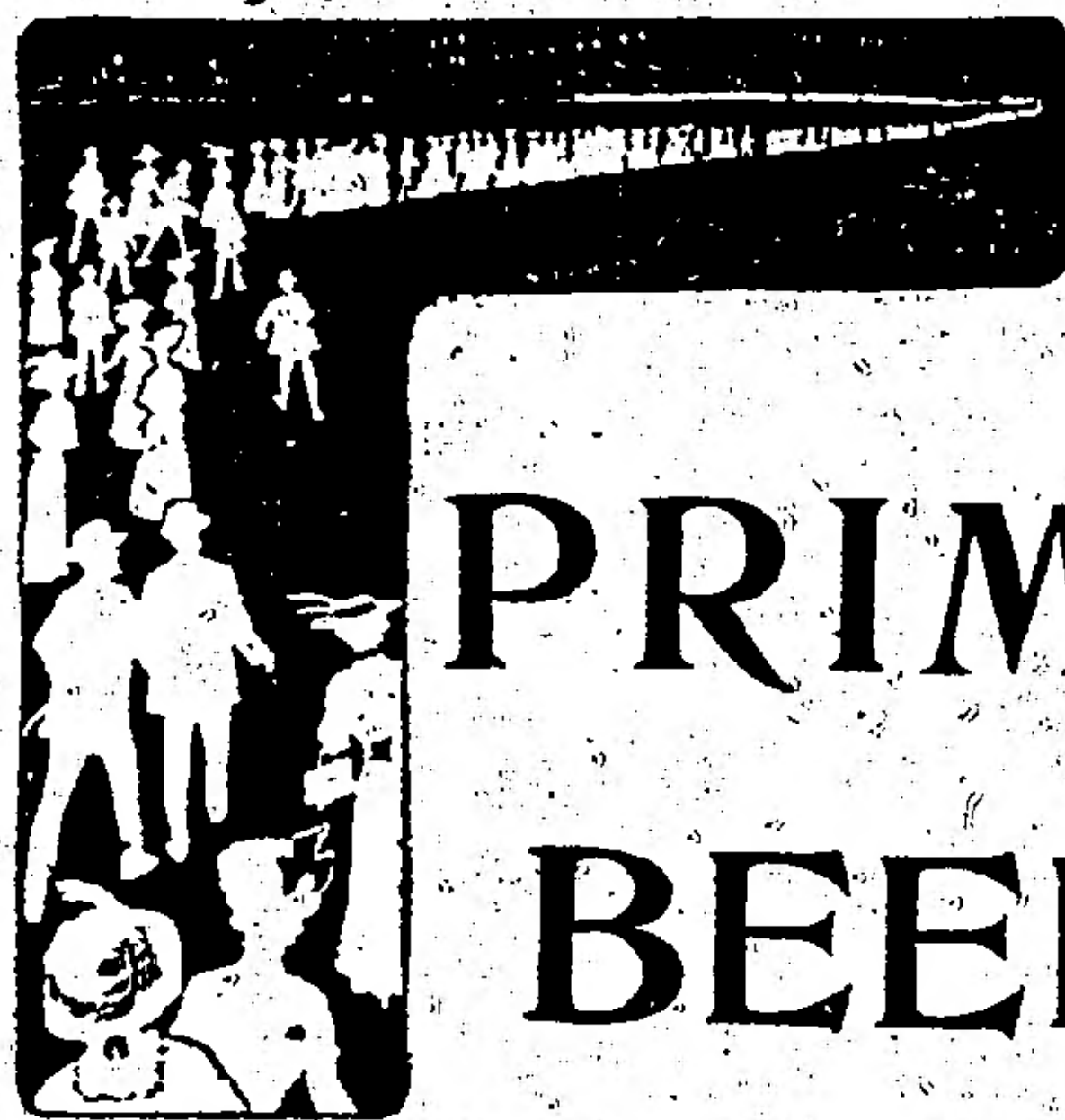
Children must have it--adults should have it

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Advertising is Ammunition and the Big Gun is the DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

War Comforts.

For the following month, Mrs. Hayward and the Misses Grimble will be in charge of the Wool Departments of the Peak Club and City Hall Working Parties respectively. Parcels will be received and wool given out at the Peak Club on Thursday mornings and the City Hall on Tuesday mornings only.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SAIGON.

S.S. "LA MARNE" expected here next week will have a prompt despatch for Saigon direct.

For Freight apply to P. A. LAPICQUE & CO. Hongkong, 14th September, 1918.

Sleep in Comfort.

You'll never have your slumbers disturbed by uncomfortable pyjamas if you choose our full cut and roomy Sleeping Suits.

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, REIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office

Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

P. L. Knight,

Acting Superintendent.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

*Key West	17th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.
*Key West	30th Nov.	Empress of Japan	—

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THE "SUNSHINE" BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon:

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Dec. 4th.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kitano Maru T. 15,980	WED., 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.
	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,520	MON., 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,760	MONDAY, 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Nagato Maru T. 9,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m.
	*Hwah-wu T. 8,500	

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*Kashima Maru	THURS., 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
*Katori Maru	SUN., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

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B. MORI, Manager.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINTO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.
TEIKO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.

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HONGKONG-TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	12,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Siegan	14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	15th Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	15th Sept. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong Sept. 13, 1918.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijlbas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon
Tijlkin	Amoy	22nd Sept.	26th Sept.	Java
Tijlwing	Kobe & Moji	23rd Sept.	26th Sept.	Macassar
Tijlmanock	Chingwan	24th Sept.	26th Sept.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Steamships	Captains	Leaving
Haitan	A. E. Hodgkins	SUN., 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via W.wei	Chipshing	Sat., 14th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI via F'chow	Wingsang	Sun., 15th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Talsang	Talsang	Thur., 19th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 20th Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri., 27th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with the S.S. "KAWASANG" and "SIFIM" calling at Swatow, Amoy, and Hongkong. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with electric light and fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The S.S. "VAN WAZENBEEK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with electric light and fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for further and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waihai and Utsun.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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Building of Sailing Ships

in Spain.

There is considerable activity among the seven shipyards of Mallorca in the construction of wooden sailing vessels. There are at present eight ships in the yards in various stages of construction with tonnage ranging from 150 to 500. As these vessels are usually equipped with auxiliary power (says the United States Vice-Consul at Port de Mallorca) there is a good opportunity for American manufacturers in the sale of marine motors. In fact some American makes are already known in the market, a 100 horse power motor of American manufacture having been recently installed in one of the new ships. One of the yards is about to lay the keel for a four-masted sailing vessel of the type constructed in the United States. It will displace 1,000 tons, will be 160 feet in length, 35 feet beam, and 15 feet in depth of hold, and will take about 12 months to construct. There has also been installed a shipyard in Pollensa, a port on the opposite side of the island of Mallorca, which has a 280-ton vessel in construction, and another of 120 tons will be started in the near future.

Motor Boat Launching.

The Luzon Navigation company's 500 ton motor ship, christened the "James W. Summie," the largest vessels of its kind at present built in the islands, was launched on Thursday last week at Balingasay, four kilometers south of Bolinao, Pangasinan. Says the "Manila Daily Bulletin" of Aug. 28. Appropriate launching exercises were held. Mrs. Hennings, wife of Captain Hennings, superintendent of the Luzon Ship Building company of Bolinao, serving as sponsor. Two bands furnished music for the ceremonies. At a banquet following the launching, George W. Simmie, owner of the ship and president of the building company, Captain Wallace who will command the vessel, Agapito Guanzon, resident of Luzon, Tranquilino Montemayor, Father Luis Lopez, and Eugenio Depini president of Bolinao, and several speeches were delivered. The ship will be towed to Manila where her engine will be installed, after which she will be placed on the Manila-Palawan run. She will have passenger accommodations as well as cargo facilities.

School Ship H.M.S. Conway.

Whilst the present generation of seamen is claiming so much attention from a grateful nation, due thought and consideration should be expended upon those who will form the Merchant Navy of the future, upholding the example of the men of the present and carrying on the traditions created by the men of the past. That is why the Mercantile Marine Service Association points with pride to the schoolship Conway, which during the past year has maintained its high standard as an educational institution and a technical college for the training in the theory and practice of navigation and seamanship of future commanders and officers of the Merchant Service. The fifty-ninth annual report, which was presented at a meeting of the Committee of Management on Thursday last, states that during the past year 126 cadets were admitted and 125 left the ship. The total number of cadets who have passed through the school from August, 1859, up to present date is 4,959, of whom the great majority entered the Merchant Service, 192 entered the Royal Navy as cadets, and 700 the Royal Naval Reserve as midshipmen. Direct from the ship, a large number of old boys are serving in H.M. Forces, about 1,000 being in the Navy as R. N., R. N. R., or R. M. officers, whilst over 200 are known to be serving in the Army and the various overseas Expeditionary Forces as officers non-coms, or privates. The ship boasts three V.O.s—one, in the Navy (Captain Edward Unwin, R. N., V.O., C.M.G.), one in the Army (Lieut.-Colonel P. E. Bant, V.O., D.S.O.), and one in the Royal Naval Reserve (Lieut. C. G. Bonner, R. N. R., D.S.O.), a unique record, when it is borne in mind upon how limited a number this decoration is conferred. Reference was made to the splendid work of H.M.S. Conway at the annual meeting of the Mercantile Marine Service Association on the 7th ultimo, when the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Major John Uthman, R.A.M.C.), speaking of the training ship, said that only fault which could be found with her was that she was not a levitation.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAM.

A GERMAN MESSAGE.

London, September 13.

A wireless German official message says:—Renewed English attacks between Arras, Cambrai and Peronne-Cambrai roads failed. Franco-Americans attacked Saint Miel bend. Fighting continues.

BRITISH MASTER FINED.

Impeding Minesweeping Operations.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, W. MacDonald, Master of the s.s. Singan, for which Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are agents, was charged with entering the swept channel while sweeping operations were in progress at 6.20 a.m. on the 11th inst.

The Gunner in charge of the operations said the visibility that morning was from three to four miles. The sweeping boats had turned 16 points, having partly finished the upward sweep and were sweeping back. This was at 6.10 a.m. The Singan then came ahead steering for the Channel. He hoisted "M.K." and started blowing the siren. He was steaming at the back of the sweepers. The ship continued to approach the Channel, taking no notice of the signal or whistle. She entered the channel and rounded the seaward buoy. He detached himself from the sweepers and continued blowing his whistle, while "M.K." was kept flying. On arriving at No. 3 buoy the last pair of sweepers were again turned to complete the outward sweep. As the boats were completing their turn, the Singan altered her course to starboard, which would take her out of the Channel, but which also placed her across the track of the oncoming sweepers, preventing No. 2 sweeper from taking up her allocated position. The sweeper had to continue her course to starboard to avoid being run down.

This rendered the outward sweep abortive and it had to be done again. He went alongside the Singan after she left the channel and asked why she did not obey the signal. The master said that he thought he was allowed to follow on behind the sweepers and he was very sorry for what had happened.

A signalman said that at about 6 o'clock he saw the Singan approaching the channel. He described the movements of the sweepers and said that they would have been run down by the Singan unless she altered her course. The "M.K." signal was hoisted but she took no notice of it at first but later altered her course to the edge of the channel but did not go outside. If the sweepers had kept on their course, there would have been a collision.

Capt. W. MacDonald, in giving evidence, said that on Sept. 11 he entered the channel at about 6.30. He was approaching the buoy slowly as the weather was hazy. He does not agree that he could see four miles. He could not see small objects on the water. When he first picked up the buoy it was only about two ship's lengths on his starboard side. He picked up the buoy and the sweepers at the same time. He could not alter his course because of a steamer or his starboard quarter.

Commander Beckwith:—Why did you enter the channel? You could have gone a way east or west.

Defendant:—In the circumstances I thought the only thing was to round the way after the other steamer had gone ahead. The sweepers were some distance from me.

I cannot understand you going into the Channel—I came down to the buoy one morning and there were no sweepers at all.

Commander Beckwith emphasized that no vessel was allowed with channel while mine-sweeping operations were in progress.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writing under date of September 13, says:—The Military Government has communicated with the native press denying the report that the Military Government is taking over the Customs Revenue, and saying the report is invented by the enemy. According to other information the Military Government has appointed Sir Ka-lun as the Canton Custom and Foreign Affairs Assistant Commissioner, in order to take care of foreign affairs.

Chan Qing-ming and Fukien Governorship.

In view of a large portion of the Fukien Province having been captured by his troops, Chan Qing-ming, commander-in-chief for attacking Fukien, intends to establish a Yamen for the Civil Governor of Fokien at Chang Chow, and he himself take up the Governorship. He has consulted with the Canton authority in regard to the establishment.

Telegraph Communication Interrupted.

The Canton Telegraph Co. has received information from the Telegraph Co. of Changhai, Hunan, to the effect that the telegraph communications between Hainan, Tientsin and Changchak of Hunan, have been interrupted on account of the great rising of water in those places.

After some explanations regarding the relative positions of defendant's vessel, the buoy and a ship which was on quarter, the defendant said that he did not try to pass this ship because of the risk of collision. He did not think it wise to go ahead.

Commander Beckwith said the whole thing was that no-one wanted to interfere with the sweepers, but they were doing it. He wanted them to keep outside the channel. It was most annoying for the sweeping operations—to be dislocated through this stupidity, and he said stupidly advisedly, of masters of steamers who would not co-operate. There was clear water on either side or they could wait half an hour and come in slowly. If they were in such a hurry they could come outside the channel.

The defendant reiterated that he could not alter course to starboard. If he could have done so he would not have been in Court.

Commander Beckwith said he would like to know what the objections were and if they were reasonable he would look into them. The one thing was that they must not go into the channel before the sweepers had finished. The only thing they were not justified in doing was in going into this channel and he could not get some people to take it in. He asked the defendant if he clearly understood that between the hours of 5 a.m. and 8 a.m. the channel must not be entered until the sweepers were through.

Defendant:—Certainly, I had no intention of interfering with the sweepers.

Commander Beckwith:—I am sure you didn't. No sane man would.

Defendant:—It appears to me that the only safe thing is to keep clear of the channel.

Commander Beckwith:—That is the whole thing. We have been doing this for four years.

Commander Beckwith announced that he found the charge against the defendant proved and he ordered him to pay a fine of \$250, or one month's hard labour. He might mention that the maximum fine was \$800 and he had given him the benefit of the fact that it was his first offence.

WAR CHATTER.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, July 17th.—So at last the long-delayed new Boche offensive is under way. It is only in its opening stages at the time of writing and I am too old a bird to be tempted into shouting that the war will be over next week. Still, from the reports that have so far come to hand, there isn't any need for us to walk about with our tails between our legs.

Attacking on a front of about 60 miles on both sides of Rheims, the Germans have crossed the Marne at one or two points in the neighbourhood of Dormans, have been almost entirely held up east of Rheims and have already been counter-attacked and had to yield ground and prisoners on the American sector east of Chateau Thierry. On the whole it is about the most unsuccessful first day's push of the war. And perhaps the best feature about it is the American success, not so much for what it was as for what it portends. It is the biggest thing the Yanks have been up against so far, and they have given the Hun something to think about—good and hard.

The world has just been informed that there are three fully organized American Army Corps in the field, totalling somewhere around 700,000 men. For over a year the Germans have been scoffing at the Americans, as they scoffed at French's Contemptibles, and saying that they could never raise an army in time to take part in the war, said if they did they could never get them across the submarine-infested Atlantic. Well, it was a good, if crude, lie while it lasted, but the best lies come home to roost sooner or later, and the Germans by their own action made it sooner. Their successes in the March offensive bucked up the American effort to such an extent that they put on a spur and sent over division after division at a record speed. To-day there are well over a million Yanks in Europe, and by the end of next month they'll be getting on towards the 2,000,000 mark. Some call it "John Bull" would say, keep your eyes on the Western Front.

Meanwhile there have been gaudy doings in Berlin. Von Kuhlmann, the Foreign Minister, you will remember, made a speech in which, after an hour or two of boasting and flag-flapping, he warned his hearers that it was hopeless to expect to win a "German Peace" on the battlefield, and that the war might last 7 or 15 or even 21 years. This was too much for the Junkers and Jingoos. Von K. had to make a second speech explaining that he hadn't meant quite what he said. Hertling (who is the Kaiser's Chancellor and G.H.Q.'s mouthpiece) had to get up and explain that von K. hadn't said quite what Hertling meant. Then Kuhlmann went to G.H.Q. to explain himself and received the "frozen mit" or, as we say, the "bird." So he gave notice and left his job on the spot, remarking that he was heartily sick of the whole business. Then the Jingoos and Junkers put up von Hintze, a friend of bewhiskered von Tirpitz and a diplomat of very shady antecedents (according to civilised standards) who proceeded to make a first-rate speech about Germany's war aims.

The Reichstag—which is German for House of Commons, except that what it thinks or votes makes not a ha'porth of difference to what G.H.Q. or the Chancellor does—did not at all like having a Jingo Minister shoved down its neck and protested quite vigorously, whereupon Hertling had to assure it that the Foreign Secretary was in his pocket and had promised him he would be a good boy and do exactly as he was told. But the Reichstag is still annoyed and I shouldn't be surprised, when the present offensive has failed, to come up to expectations, to hear of a lot more trouble Berlin way. Keep your eye on Berlin and Budapest.

I wonder where the British Army is going to bob up next. Its latest voyage of exploration has been somewhere up in the

neighbourhood of the North Pole, or at any rate in the Arctic Ocean. It appears that the Boche, having been invited into Finland to help establish Finnish Independence, has contrived to convince the Finns that their independence was more or less finished when they began to entertain the Hun. When the lamb asked the wolf to dinner, the wolf sat down, tucked his napkin in his neck and remarked:—"And now where is that mint sauce?" That is more or less the Boche attitude towards the trusting Finn, for Germany is there for her own ends, not for Finland's, and what she wants at the moment is to establish a couple of submarine bases, command the Arctic, seize the railway to Petrograd and cut off Russia from all communication with the outside world via Europe. It's a pretty plan, but our authorities are not nearly so sleepy as you would imagine from a perusal of the ha'penny stunt press. Our Foreign Office, our Navy and our Army are all fairly wakeful people, and things have been moving pretty briskly for some time in those regions. So last week it was possible to announce that we had landed an army from the Arctic and had put a spike in the Boche's gun.

At the same time the Czechs, Slovaks—Bohemians and others who, having always hated Austro-Hungarian rule, deserted long ago from the Austrian Army to the Russian—have been achieving great things in Siberia. They control over 2,000 miles of Siberian railway, occupy several important towns and have enabled the Siberians to proclaim a temporary anti-Bolshevik anti-Boche Government. Siberia seems a long way off, but it is going to have a lot of influence on the course of the war. Altogether the Gerries are not baving anything like the walk-over they expected in Russia! So don't forget to keep your eyes on Marmansk, Irkutsk, Vladivostok, Nijni Novgorod, Omsk, Tomsk, Minak, Pinsk and Tschernovik!

I had the pleasure recently of seeing at close quarters one of the real heroes and one of the real heroines of the war—King Albert and Queen Elisabeth of Belgium. They had flown over to England to congratulate our King and Queen on their Silver Wedding, and remained to attend the concert given by Queen Elisabeth's trench orchestra at the Albert Hall. It was a remarkable occasion. The huge hall was crammed from floor to roof mainly with khaki, hospital blue and white linen, for there were thousands of wounded officers and men present with their nurses, and the Belgian Colony in London mustered in great force. I don't think I have ever witnessed such scenes of enthusiasm as those which greeted the entrance of the soldier-king and his frail and charming wife, and which were renewed when Lord Curzon, in the course of his address, revealed the fact that they had come to England by aeroplane. It was London's first welcome to the hero of 1914, and London showed that it has not forgotten the mighty deeds of those days, when the magnificent Belgian defences saved Paris and the Channel ports from the grip of the Hun. King Albert and Queen Elisabeth are not only symbols of the Belgian people but they are their real inspirers who live among them in the little remnant of Belgium that still remains free, and do not shrink from sharing in dangers.

The two Belgian princesses being educated in this country. One is a naval cadet at Osborne, the other is at Eton. Which reminds me of a quaint little story told me the other day by a parent who went to visit Eton one day last year. It happened that on that day the French had just launched a new offensive somewhere, and the parent was announcing it to a group of schoolboys. "Oh, yes," remarked one of his hearers brightly, "I thought it might come along soon. M. Joffre mentioned its possibility to my Dad." The boy was the son of King Albert.

My little old lady who sells evening papers at Blackfriars Underground Station is a real plucked hen. The other evening an L.O.O. tram, taking the dangerous curve round from the bridge to the Embankment,

A UNIQUE WAR GARDEN.

Vegetables Grown in Pier.

Among all the war gardens of the country, or at any rate, of this city, Bellevue Hospital has one that is probably unique says the *New York Evening Post*. This garden has been made on the planked pier at the foot of East 28th Street, with the waters of the East River flowing beneath it and the night river mist blowing above it; and it is a successful little farm, too, for John Crowe, its creator and attendant, has already had first pickings of rhubarb, beans, radishes, and white onions. These are growing along nicely to a second crop.

Crowe, who was born on a farm in Kibenny, Ireland, but who is now an American citizen, is an elevator runner in one of the pavilions of Bellevue Hospital. When Mr. Hoover gave the food-conservation order and patriotic residents with gardens and grass plots determined to devote them to the growth of crops, Crowe, who had no land, conceived of the possibilities of the wharf.

With the consent of the hospital managers he gathered a quantity of earth sufficient to build a plot on the wooden floor of the pier about 15 by 7 feet. He surrounded this with a small stone wall. Then, having fertilized his "farm" he planted, in addition, to the vegetables already mentioned, potatoes, parsley, lettuce, and cabbage. These also are showing a robust growth.

skidded off the rails, collided with a refuge and overturned with a report like "Big Bertha." Luckily there were few people aboard and only one woman was at all seriously hurt. Ten minutes later I was at the station and I questioned the news lady about the accident. "Yes, I was here," she said, "and it didn't half make a row. I thought it was one of them big fellows from up there." (She meant a bomb from a Boche plane.) "My lady friend there said: 'For that's a bomb, we'd better make a run for it.' But, bless you, I wasn't going to run from any German. I might've run from a tram, but I wasn't going to run away from those German brutes. Not much." And I'm sure she meant it. "She was the dear old girl who took a couple of days off duty to look after soldiers' babies, because, as she said, 'they leave 'em behind when they go to fighting for us, so ye must do something for 'em.'"

A day or two ago I was in the office of a hard-worked and rather worried Englishwoman, who is doing two men's work. More than literally two men's, for she is carrying-on, under all the added stress of war conditions, the business that was formerly run by her father and brother. Her father is dead and her brother in the Army; and it was left to her to keep the colours of the business flying. And she is doing it manfully, womanfully. On her desk I saw a slip of paper, cut from some women's weekly, containing some verses. She said they were a great help to her, so I got her permission to copy them out to send to you:—

If the day looks kinder gloomy
And your chances kinder slim,
If the situation's puzzlin'
And the prospect's awfully grim,
And perplexities keep pressin'
Till all hope is nearly gone,
Just bristle up and grit yer teeth
An' keep on keepin' on.
Fusain' never wins a fight,
An' frettin' never pays;
There ain't no use in broodin' in
Them pessimistic ways—
Smile just kinder cheerfully,
When hope is nearly gone,
An' bristle up an' grit yer teeth
An' keep on keepin' on.
It's a good motto, that—"Keep on keepin' on"—in days like these, the sort of thing to pin on your periscope, I thought. Anyhow here they are.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

An American Enquiry.

Widespread investigation of papers suspected of pro-German leanings has resulted from the case of the *Evening Mail*, declared to have been purchased by Dr. Edward A. Rumely with German money, according to dispatches from Washington, reports the *New York Evening Post*. This investigation is part of the effort the Government is making to discover where an additional payment of \$628,000, said to have been made by Dr. Rumely for propaganda purposes, has gone.

In the course of the investigation into Dr. Rumely's affairs, it is claimed that evidence has been produced showing that nearly all money used for German propaganda purposes, both before and since the entry of the United States into the war, has been raised in this country, and that approximately \$5,000,000 has been collected from pro-Germans in New York and vicinity alone. Federal officials assert that the propaganda scheme was planned by Dr. Dernburg before he left America, and was placed in charge of a group of German sympathisers upon his departure. It is hoped to obtain the names of many of the subscribers and workers for the German cause from Dr. Rumely.

A number of witnesses were examined by the grand jury recently, including two bankers. Dr. Rumely is now under the technical charge of perjury for failing to tell the Alien Property Custodian that German interests were back of the *Evening Mail*, but it is probable that a more serious charge will be brought against him.

It is asserted that only a small part of the \$5,000,000 raised in New York was spent for newspaper propaganda. Most of the money, it is claimed, was devoted to stirring up strikes in munition factories and other war industries. It is said that Dr. Rumely was on intimate terms with Dr. Dernburg and Dr. Albert, and that he frequently met them at an uptown hotel.

Henry L. Stoddard, president, and Paul Block, manager of the *Evening Mail*; A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, and his New York representative, Francis J. Garvin, held a conference in Washington with regard to the *Evening Mail's* future. What was decided is not known, but it is probable that the *Evening Mail* will be published in the interest of the bondholders by Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Block.

Mr. Stoddard said that he sought in vain to induce Dr. Rumely to call on von Bernstorff to learn the attitude of the German Government on the Arabic sinking, and that Dr. Rumely had demurred, saying that he did not know the German Ambassador well enough.

"You are missing the biggest bet of the year," replied Mr. Stoddard.

Dr. Rumely is known to have justified the sinking of the Lusitania on the ground that the ship was armed. Mr. Stoddard said that in the early stages of his association with Dr. Rumely he did not know that he was of German descent or suspect him of pro-German leanings.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., state:—

Additional Duties. During the next Patrol Period, and probably as a temporary measure only, extra duties in uniform and in plain clothes will be required in certain districts. Warning Officers have been duly advised.

Strength. P. O. 607 Grace is invalided out. P. O. 215 Chan Sain Hang is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Y. M. C. A. Activities. Mr. F. J. Lawes, who is making an extensive tour of the world for the British Y.M.C.A., is at present in Hongkong. He is taking serial cinema films of Y.M.C.A. activities in China, India and other parts of Asia. Mr. Lawes has been two years' active service on the French and Italian Front.

VASSAR WOMAN GOES TO JAPAN.

Miss Furness Will Carry Message from Americans.

The women of America will have an unofficial ambassador of their own in Japan next year, says the *New York Evening Post*. Caroline E. Furness, professor of astronomy at Vassar College, has been granted leave of absence for a year by the Vassar trustees, and will sail for the Orient some time in August. The National Council of Women is sending a letter of greeting through her to the Women's Patriotic League of Japan. She is appointed a special member of the Educational Committee of the National Council to report on the activities of women in Japan along educational lines. Miss Mathews, dean of Wisconsin University, president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, has appointed her to represent this organization in Japan and endeavour to form a branch there, since there are so many women graduates of American colleges in the Orient.

Miss Furness believes that recent developments in international relations have proved that as much can be done to draw the peoples of two nations together through unofficial visits of private citizens as through official ambassadors. She plans to visit schools, and will endeavour to establish an exchange of letters between some of our American schools and those of a similar grade in Japan.

"My journey is primarily in the interest of international friendship," she says, "and I will make an effort to find as many means of expressing it as possible."

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—16th Sunday after Trinity, 15th September, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Stainer. Psalms: Cooke and Woodward. Te Deum: Oakley. Tunes and Talls (2nd Day.) Jubilate: Barnhill (19th evening.) Hymns: 353 (358) 363. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalms 75, verses 1, 2, 11 and 12, in unison. Psalm 76, verses 1, 3, 6 and 8, in unison. Te Deum verses 1, 2, 14, 15, 24, 25, 26 and 27, in unison. Hymn 355, verses 3 and 6, in unison. Hymn 363, verses 1 and 7, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Oakley. Magnificat: Stainer (2nd evening.) Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 1 (137), 3 (428), 27. N.B.—Psalms 78, verses 1-4, 13-16, 21-28, 45-52, 73 and G.P. in unison. Hymn 1 (Special) verse 1 in unison. Hymn 3 (Special) verses 1 and 4, in unison. Hymn 27 verses 1 and 4, in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday 15th September, Morning service at 11 o'clock. Psalm 23. Hymns: 1, 555, 207, 230. Evening service at 6 o'clock. Hymns: 373, 306, 327, 363. Preacher: Reverend E. Dewstone of Canton.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Peak Church.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Evening Service and Sermon at 6.30 p.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street.) Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoi.—Sunday Morning Service. 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Garden Road.—Low Masses at 6.7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientists.—MacDonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

The Enemy's Desperate Defence.

London, Sept. 12.
The enemy is offering a desperate defence in front of the subterranean portion of the St. Quentin Canal, which part of the Hindenburg Line is vulnerable to tank attacks. The ground in the Gouzeaucourt-Epehy sector, where the counter-attacks have been most violent rises to a height of 450 feet, dominating this portion of the canal. The British are steadily increasing their gains in this region. The continuance of bad weather favours the German defence, but the French, despite the floods, are also pushing ahead. They have cut the German line between La Fere and St. Quentin and it is now expected that the artillery will resume the preponderant role in the preparation for future inroads on the Hindenburg defensive system.

British Captures.

London, Sept. 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Attilly, Vermand and Vendelles, also the railway triangle south-westward of La Bassée.

The communiqué states: Yesterday evening we captured Attilly, Vermand and Vendelles and during the night progressed to the western outskirts of Holonon Wood. English troops carried out successful local operations yesterday afternoon in the Havincourt-Moeuvres sector, overcoming considerable opposition. We crossed the Canal du Nord north-westward of Havincourt and established ourselves on the western bank eastward and northward of Moeuvres. During the night we captured a strongly fortified position known as the railway triangle south-westward of Le Bassée, taking a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

A French communiqué reports: North of the Alliette we made a raid and took prisoners. There is artillery in the region of Rheims and Prosenne. Two enemy raids in Champagne and Vosges were repulsed.

A wireless German official message says: English attacks in the evening against the Marquais-Havincourt Canal sector failed.

Big Franco-American Attacks.

London, Sept. 12.
A Franco-American attack on a big front in the Verdun sector has commenced.

The Franco-Americans are attacking on fronts twelve miles south and eight miles west of St. Mihiel.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters at Nancy reports that Franco-Americans attacked between five and eight miles on either side of St. Mihiel salient. The attack was preceded by a four hours' barrage. The southern attack was on a front of twelve miles and the western on a front of eight miles. The weather is fine and there is a great concentration of artillery and aeroplanes. The attack has been hitherto successful, the enemy falling back on both fronts. The enemy though undoubtedly suspicious of our intentions in this region were unaware of the time and direction of the attack. Our troops are immensely eager and fighting magnificently.

German Destruction.

London, Sept. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the 11th, says: Ham, the largest town in the devastated country, which the Germans spared in their retreat of last year, has been visited with destruction even more complete and less justifiable than Noyon. They have methodically destroyed it by fire. The inhabitants were evacuated, informal machines were placed in the houses and the fires started. By pressing a button miles away, bridges were also blown up. Ham had not suffered by shell. Neither side was interested in firing on it and the only excuse the Germans could make, that it blocked the roads against pursuit, is invalid. The destruction of the bridges alone made it impossible for the French to enter the town until they were replaced.

GERMAN AMBITIONS, REVEALED.

London, Sept. 12.
The "Times" states that in view of the recent military developments and the sudden need for the peace offensive some embarrassment is being caused in Germany by the flood of literature all of which cannot now be suppressed; but which was prepared during the German spring offensive. Thus "Vorwaerts" draws attention to a pamphlet on the colonial war aims of Germany, which was finished at the end of June by the colonial enthusiasts Albrecht Wirth and Emil Zimmermann. The former insisted on the importance of a German Mohammedan bloc in Asia and Africa, declaring "The backbone of our enemies broken we could ask what we like. They would have to give it to us." Wirth concluded that Germany must take the western half of Morocco and Senegambia. Zimmermann on his part demanded French Sudan, Dahomey, the Ivory Coast and Portuguese colonies. He says "At least we must have Nigeria and we should not grant England an armistice until she has promised to cede us territory. As security we should insist on England handing over the Suez Canal until we have got Nigeria."

GERMAN ELECTORAL REFORM.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.
The "Vorwaerts" states that two-thirds of the Secret Committee on Electoral Reform appointed by the Upper House are sworn enemies of equal suffrage. The plenary House is proportionately antagonistic. Meanwhile the Socialists frame of mind is indicated by a party manifesto published in "Vorwaerts" protesting in the strongest terms in the name of millions of unimpaired supporters against continuation of the Electoral Reform comedy and demanding immediate dissolution of the Lower House. The manifesto proclaims the watchwords "Away with the three class parliament, away with the Upper House, up with universal, equal, and direct secret suffrage, long live Democracy and Peace."

COMMENT ON DUTCH CABINET.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.
Reuter's correspondent states the new Ministry's programme includes partial demobilisation if circumstances permit.

The "Handelsblad" says the Foreign Minister has never given any ground for the supposition that he desires to deviate from the policy of strict neutrality. The Premier is the weak spot in the Ministry.

The "Telegraaf" regrets that a National Ministry has not been formed.

The "Nieuwe Courant" says the Foreign Minister is a pro-German and suggests it is intended that the Premier's official assistant shall supervise the Foreign Minister. It describes the Premier as a second rate figure.

THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Sept. 12.
An Austrian official message says: In Albania we captured the enemy's position at a few points on Tomorica Ridge.

An Italian official message says: Lively encounters occurred south-eastward of Berat.

PERMUTATIONS IN CHINA.

Attractive Lecture by Mr. Kliene.

At the opening session of the British Chamber of Commerce Language School, yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. Kliene delivered a lecture to a large and interested audience, says the "N. C. Daily News" of Sept. 7. The lecturer took for his subject "Permutations in China." He commenced by showing that from time immemorial learning was highly respected among the Chinese, so much so that the literary classes stood on a much higher plane in Chinese society than other classes. The four great Shih, Nang, Kung and Shan, i.e., scholars, agriculturists, skilled craftsmen, and tradespeople, and they rank in this order of precedence.

As a class the scholars, or literati, are decidedly arrogant and conceited. Their proud boast has always been, "there is no sage like Confucius, and there is no moral teaching like the teachings enunciated by him; he is the teacher of teachers, and we are his disciples." This boast is what made the literati all over the land so pretentious and so intolerant. Another factor that added to their conceit and gave them great influence was the fact that they were looked upon by the masses as men whose dicta could never be wrong, and what they did not know was not worth knowing. They were appealed to by the ignorant people in all matters concerning daily life; all sorts of questions were referred to them to be measured by the rule prescribed in the classics. A state of affairs akin to this, but probably worse, must have existed in the days of Shih Huang Ti (B.C. 259-210) and it was no doubt the power arrogated to themselves by the literati, and the baneful influence exerted by them over the people, that led that Emperor to teach them a severe lesson. Another might not have resorted to the drastic measures adopted; but Shih Huang Ti was not a man to temporise indefinitely. He ordered the burning of all their books (bamboo tablets) and commanded that the more refractory members be cast into the burning pits to be consumed by the same fire.

The conservatism of the literati is well known, and even in more recent times they have shown themselves to be obstructionists and the enemies of reform. Not knowing anything about applied sciences, the learning of foreigners was looked upon in the early days of foreign intercourse as "magic," subversive of the good order of Chinese society, attacking the foundation of Chinese ancestral beliefs, and bringing calamities on the people. It was, therefore, the bounden duty of the literati to oppose foreigners at every turn and by every means in their power. Thanks, however, to the object lessons given the Chinese at the principal treaty ports, to steam, electricity, railways, and the telegraph, things to-day are very different from what they were when foreigners first knocked at the portals of China. While acknowledging the aid of these powerful influences it should not be forgotten that first and foremost it was a knowledge of the Chinese language, and an acquaintance with Chinese manners and customs that removed misunderstandings and paved the way for the enterprises that followed. By a knowledge of Chinese we were able to conclude our treaties and conventions, and through an acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people we are enabled to avoid colliding with Chinese susceptibilities. The lecturer paid a tribute to the early pioneers and showed that in those distant days learning Chinese without aids that we have to-day must have been a much more difficult matter than what confronts the student now.

With regard to reforms and foreign innovations, the lecturer showed that one of the first foreign ideas to be adopted by the Chinese was a national flag. Up to 1873 there was no such thing as a Chinese national ensign; in that year the triangular dragon flag came into existence, and in

NEW EPOCH IN RAILROADING.

Real Meaning of Seemingly Unimportant Action.

Railroad men holding express "franks," which entitled them to ship express packages without charge, received notice recently that such privileges had been revoked by the new consolidated company now working in close harmony with the Government operated railroads says the "New York Evening Post." That announcement in itself was of no general interest; however, it appears that this week's news is only part of the Government's programme for bettering the position of the railroads of the country as a whole.

Only a little more than ten years ago railway passes were issued freely to shippers, newspaper men, State and local politicians, United States Congressmen and Senators. The law ending such practices was passed by Congress in 1905. But that law only applied to the public and interstate travel. When the Eastern railroads renewed their application for an increase in freight rates in May of 1914, the Interstate Commerce Commission, which had just been given power to regulate rates, declined to permit the proposed increase on the ground that such burden should not be placed on the public until the railroads themselves had first cleaned house. One of the recommendations then made was for the railroads to curtail pass privileges, which had not been made illegal under the law of 1905. As an illustration of what was meant it was pointed out that a brief investigation had disclosed the fact that seventy-eight Eastern railroads during eleven months had issued 629,368 annual passes, 408,840 passes for a shorter period, and in one month alone 482,709 single trip passes, the last item being estimated at an equivalent of \$18,520,000 per annum.

One of the first orders issued by the Railway Administration was to greatly reduce the number of passes exchanged among the railroads themselves. Now that the railway men have had their express franks revoked, doubtless express employees will no longer receive free passes from the railroads. Instead of the time-honored practice of exchanging passes for franks in the future, the expressmen as a class will pay to travel, and railway men will pay for packages sent by express.

A Baron's Precautions.

It is said that during the recent riots the residence in Tokyo of Baron Goto, the Foreign Minister, was guarded by over 50 policemen. Even tradesmen who have for long been patronised by the Baron's family were strictly examined at the gate before being allowed admission.

1889 in was changed into a square flag to make it accord with the shape of the national flags of other countries.

The lecturer also spoke humorously on the subject of names, and pointed out how easily a foreigner might make himself a laughing stock to the Chinese by not selecting suitable characters to represent the sound of his name, and how the names of many foreign firms do not conform to the established rule of designations for business houses. He also noticed the fact that there is a growing liking among Chinese for foreign Christian names, even among Chinese ladies.

With regard to reforms generally, he thought that the Chinese should distinguish more between the essential and the unessential, the feasible and the unfeasible. The best advice the Chinese can possibly have on this subject is contained in the first pages of the "Ta Hsueh," or "Great Learning." In conclusion, the lecturer urged the study of Chinese as a means of furthering the "long looked for millennium" in this country; the millennium which is assuredly dawning, when there will be peace on earth and goodwill towards all men.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS.

Foreign Trade After the War.

Mr. George Smith writes in the "New York Evening Post" as follows:—To meet the demand upon American factories both in munitions of war and in staples which heretofore have been manufactured abroad, there has been an enormous expansion of American plants. New buildings have been erected, new machinery has been bought and put in place, and capital has been heavily invested in these extended plants. Much of this capital invested has been written off and more will be written off by war profits. But it must be remembered that our economic life has already adjusted itself to these new conditions and the capital involved is only one phase of the problem presented by these extended plants.

For the ten years preceding the European war, the domestic trade of the United States increased at a rate of approximately one billion and a half a year. During the same years, America's foreign trade increased at the rate of approximately \$250,000,000 a year. A comparison of this natural increase with the sudden increase brought about by the war gives us food for thought. During the past year the increase in the domestic trade of the United States was \$18,300,000,000 or more than twelve times the natural yearly increase before the war. Similarly the increase in our foreign trade during the three years of the war has been at the rate of \$1,700,000,000 a year or nearly seven times the former rate.

When peace comes, as come it must, it will bring with it a readjustment which we must prepare to face with wisdom and courage.

The domestic markets of America after that readjustment will be opened once more to foreign manufacturers; the world trade, which now invited us, will afford the warring nations of Europe the opportunity to rebuild their fortunes. At home and abroad, the American business man will find himself engaged in a competition more energetic than he has ever known before.

There is no occasion for me to draw a picture of what a period of contraction would mean to the country; but the effects of this contraction would touch not the manufacturer alone, but would ramify through natural channels into every line of activity, into every field of endeavor, and effect with equal loss the laborer and the banker, the mechanic and the merchant.

There is a way, a clear way and a straight way, for the United States to avoid the economic dangers of to-morrow. The loss of markets, which we can now foresee, may be counterbalanced by the creation of new markets. The future prosperity of the nation may be assured by seizing the present opportunity to create new and permanent markets for American goods in every quarter of the globe.

With the rest of the world sharing our domestic markets with us after the war, we must arrange to share foreign markets with the rest of the world. We must make ready now to put American products into Europe, Asia, and South America, wherever the demand for our products exists or can be created.

To discuss the desirability of such a course is, I feel, academic. The big question is the possibility of accomplishing this result.

To doubt that it is possible is to doubt the initiative, the energy, and the will of the American nation. There may be difficulties in the way but they cannot surmount. The battle for world trade will be a battle between foreign producers who have been accustomed to paternal assistance from their Governments and American producers who have learned to stand upon their own legs and to win to the goal without fear and without favor.

The rest of the world is preparing for world wide competition after the war. Pushed by the goad of stern necessity, the people and the Government of every warring country are now maturing plans to reconquer their

territorial losses by entering into foreign trade as they never did before. No one expects that they will be able to start the wheels going the moment peace is restored, but for self preservation they cannot long delay in inaugurating some broad plan of world trade.

In England the various industries are beginning to organize for export under the stimulation of the British Board of Trade, which roughly corresponds with our own Department of Commerce. Practically every industry has been carefully investigated by committees, appointed through the Board of Trade, and recommendations have been made as to the precise form in which each separate industry should combine for overseas trade.

Quite apart from this governmentally inspired organization is the proposed British Manufacturers' Corporation, which has already been provisionally organized. This corporation is to consist of approximately 1,000 manufacturers, banded together for the general benefit of British foreign trade. The subscription, or dues, in this corporation is to be \$1,000 a year, which will provide a fund of \$1,000,000 annually. The object of this is to represent the British manufacturers through an agent in every principal city of the world. This agent is to transmit all manner of information to British manufacturers, and co-operate, in his particular field, with the private agents of each British firm.

In addition to these two organizations is the British Trade Corporation, authorized by royal charter in 1917 with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000. Under the charter of this corporation, it is to act as agent for the Government, or for any British banker, merchant, or shipper. It is to carry on business on its own account. It is to finance undertakings of every description in developing the trade of the British Empire in every part of the world. That this trade corporation is already fairly under way may be seen from the fact that it has made its first annual report, showing a gross profit of \$85,000.

Supplementing these organizations at home is the Empire Producers' Association, which is an organization of the producers of raw materials throughout the British possessions. The purpose of this Empire Producers' Association is to control the raw products of England's far-flung colonies in order to give preferential supplies of raw materials to British industries in the period following the war.

So much for private British enterprise. The activity of the British Government along the same lines is no less sweeping. The Board of Trade has been reorganized, with a particular eye to developing foreign commerce. The Department of Overseas Trade has been added to the Government, which comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade, and the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has its own Parliamentary secretary and is headed by an official, appointed jointly by the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The commercial attaches formerly attached to the Foreign Office have been handed over to the new department, and the number of and activities of these attaches have been increased. The Imperial Trade Commissioners' Service, established by Lloyd George while president of the Board of Trade, has been extended. These Trade Commissioners represent the Dominions and crown colonies, in keeping England informed on openings for British trade.

In addition to the Department of Overseas Trade, a Ministry of Reconstruction has been established, one of whose chief functions is to have charge of commerce after the war. The Minister now has in hand plans to reconvert 5,000 British factories at present making munitions, to direct a resumption of normal commerce, and to centralize the activities of the entire Government in hastening the reconquest of British foreign trade.

From the fragmentary information available, it is apparent that Germany is already making

desperate preparations to regain the place in world trade which she occupied before the war.

The Central or Trade Associations through which Germany built up her foreign trade have been maintained. The proposal has been made that all these associations for foreign trade shall be consolidated into one central foreign trade institution with branches in all export centres.

The German chemical industry has been more closely united than ever before; and the German Steel Syndicate has worked out plans for the consolidation of all the iron and steel industries of Germany.

In fact, Germany has gone so far along this line that protests have been heard in many quarters against the practical elimination of all individual effort.

More than one million tons of marine shipping have been booked by German shipbuilding concerns during the war. Subsidies are to be continued, and the routing and loading of all German vessels are to be placed under the absolute control of the German Government.

The Imperial Industry of Economics was created in April 1, 1917, to bring together all Germany's social and economic problems under one head, for what is known in Germany as the "transitional" period after the war.

From the evidence on hand it is clear that Germany intends to restrict her import of practically everything but raw materials, pool her production, and direct her entire energies to restoring her export trade.

In seeking new markets for American goods we shall have an abundance of competition. But if we recognize the opportunity that now is ours, if we take advantage of the possibilities that now open before us, we can be in a position to defy this competition and to make America one of the foremost exporting countries of the world.

In the first place we have the money to finance our foreign operations. To-day we are the world's senior creditor nation. In the second place, we have in the Federal Reserve act, a credit machinery which gives the American manufacturer the means of competing upon equal terms with the manufacturer of any other country. Finally, for the first time since the iron ships of Great Britain drove the American clipper fleet from the sea, we now have in great measure, and will certainly have within a very short time, a merchant marine which can carry American products in American bottoms to the four corners of the globe. The rest is up to the American salesman, and with the equal opportunity that is now afforded him, and with proper organization behind him, the American salesman, as we know him, can walk away from any salesman in the world.

There is one other thought I would leave with you. To prosecute this war, we have built and are still building in Washington a great co-operative machinery. We have attempted to gather the best brains and initiative of the country for a common effort in winning the war.

When the war is over the machine which has been constructed with so much labor should not be permitted to disappear. What will have proved a tremendous engine of war may well become a powerful instrument for the nation's peaceful progress. And I know no better use to which the nation may place the trained and co-ordinated instrument it now is shaping, than to employ it in assisting in the development of the nation's export trade.

With private manufacturers and governmental agencies working in harmony, the way should be easy. Where the nation's prosperity is at stake, there is room for the united service of every American.

More Christian Science Chaplains.

Two more Christian Scientists, George B. Bonner and Arthur C. Whitney, Boston, have been commissioned as chaplains in the United States army for the duration of the war, with the rank of first lieutenant.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your
TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

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The Cigar with the Havana Flavour

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This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

NOTICES.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company Limited No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution, viz:—

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on Tuesday the 8th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Copies of the proposed new articles and of the present articles can be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

By order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Dated the 7th day of Sept., 1918.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

MICHAELMAS Term begins

on MONDAY, September

16th, at 9.45 A.M. Entrance Ex-

amination on SATURDAY, 14th,

instant, at 9 A.M.

Hongkong, September 11th 1918.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that MR. E. A. CASTRO having been appointed Manager of our business at Hongkong, he is authorised to sign our firm name per procuration.

E. A. BEAUMONT & CO.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1918.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the First Half Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918.

CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL
EM HONGKONG.

AVISO.

Cumprido ao abaixo-assinado fazer uma comunicacao a Comunidade Portuguesa nesta colonia, e por este convocada uma reuniao da mesma comunidade no Club Lusitano, na Segunda-feira 16 do corrente, as 6 P.M., a fim de se lhe fazer a dita comunicacao.

Pede-se a comparencia de todos.

O CONSUL.

Edoardo V. M. R. de Sousa.

Hongkong, 12 de Setembro de 1918.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 391 & 124.

MASSAGE HALL.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
CROSSLAND STREET.

MR. T. TAKAYE
MR. MORITA
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS

English, French, Spanish, Italian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other languages.

Hours: 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No official letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Office in Morocco (except for Prismatic-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithraea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except as furnished by spirit) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 25/6d and 15/6d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabato (Japanese Baghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Office except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tobacco other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addresses of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Bangkok—15th Sept. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—15th Sept. 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—15th Sept. 9 a.m.

Tientsin—15th Sept. 9 a.m.

Haiiphong, Saigon & Europe via Suez—15th Sept. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 16th September.

Fochow—16th Sept. 9 a.m.

Saigon—16th Sept. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 17th September.

Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand—17th Sept. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Strait & Bangkok—17th Sept. 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th September.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—18th Sept. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday 17th Sept. at 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—18th Sept. 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 19th September.

Philippine Islands & Formosa via Keelung—19th Sept. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—19th Sept. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—19th Sept. 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 20th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—20th Sept. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—21st Sept. 2 p.m.

MONDAY, 23rd September.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Mof. Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—23rd Sept. Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Tuesday—24th Sept. 1 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 13d. 11h. 45m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at Welbail, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone remains stationary and an area of relatively low pressure covers the China Sea. Belated return from Japan indicates that the typhoon was still in the vicinity of the northern Lochoon at noon yesterday.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st 80.36 inches against an average of 70.39 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, light to moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	E. winds, moderate.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. Sept. 13, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Force	Weather
Vostock	4a						
Nemuro	5a						
Utsunomiya							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Yokohama							
Osaka							
Kobe							
Shimonoseki							
Shanghai		29.92	61	96	nw	1 b	
Shanghai		29.85	72	71	n	6 o	
Shanghai		29.78	80	74	w	1 b	
Shanghai		29.82	80	96	nw	2 o	
Swatow		29.84	66	96	o	b	
Swatow		29.81	64			o	b
Swatow		29.83	66		nne	2 b	
Swatow		29.78	72			o	b
Swatow		29.81	77		nne	4 b	
Swatow		29.80	77	82	n	2 b	
Swatow		29.80	80	70	ne	1 b	
Swatow		29.81	79	85	nne	1 b	
Swatow		29.86	77	84	se	2 r	
Swatow		29.81	77		nne	2 o	
Swatow		29.82	77		aw	2 b	
Swatow		29.80	77	91		o	o
Swatow		29.82	79	93	sw	4 o	
Swatow		29.82	77	89	sw	2 o	
Swatow		29.85	73	84		o	o
Swatow		29.85	79	89	sw	2 o	
Swatow		29.78			ne	2 b	
Swatow		29.83	78	91	sw	2 b	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 13, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.77	29.80	29.81
Temperature	83	80	88
Humidity	58	70	57
Wind Direction	E. N.E.	W.	
Force	2	1	2
Weather	o b c		
Bain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stippled on the Temperature on the 13th 22			
Sept. 13			

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 13, 1918.

T. F. CHAKTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 9th Sept. to 15th Sept.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 9	11.15	5.15
Tue. 10	11.25	5.25
Wed. 11	11.35	5.35
Thu. 12	11.45	5.45
Fri. 13	11.55	5.55
Sat. 14	12.05	6.05
Sun. 15	12.15	6.15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

September 12th, 13th, 14th & 15th.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

Episodes one and two.

Harold Lloyd in

LOVE, LAUGH, and LATHER.

BRITISH GAZETTE, No. 462.

Etc., Etc.

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tckwawan, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	At Tckwawan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1		

G. R.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	At Tckwawan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1		

LADIES RECREATION CLUB.

MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES TOURNAMENT.

To be played during October.

Entries close September 30th.

MIXED DOUBLES AMERICAN TOURNAMENT.

On SATURDAY, September, 30th.

Entries close September 25th.

W. WILKINSON,
Hon. Sec. L. R. C.

NOTICE.

DIOCESAN GIRLS SCHOOL KOWLOON.

SCHOOL will re-open on WEDNESDAY morning, September 18th.

Boarders return on TUESDAY September 17th.

An Assistant-MISTRESS is required for Upper School Work and Class-teaching.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1918.

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